Morning Oregonian.

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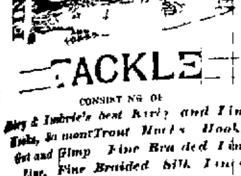

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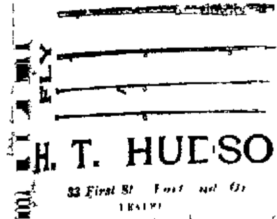

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New Patterns Colored Glassware.
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(Are to take the place of Fruit Wax)

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(Strictly first class. All guaranteed)

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Spring & Summer Suits.

We beg to announce that we have just received a large variety of the latest patterns of

FRENCH, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH TWEEDS

And other cloths, suitable to the present season, and are prepared to receive orders.

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Beg leave to inform the public that they have opened their Conservatory and are now prepared to furnish Plants, Shrubbery, Flowers, etc. Bouquets and Cut Flowers constantly on hand. We call special attention to our large stock of

Plants of the Finest Varieties.

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Plants 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and upwards.

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Rods, Flies,

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WILLIAM BECK & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Sporting Goods of All Kinds.

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No old stock; every barrel fresh from the kiln. Renowned for its superior cement-like properties. Before buying elsewhere, call on us for price. Special bids made on contracts.

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SHANNON & CO, Victoria, B C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W.T

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No competition against inferior Eastern work

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia Lime or Alum.

How few understand what a perfect fit is! That painful period of breaking in is deemed essential to every new outfit. This is positively unnecessary. The scientific principles applied to the numerous shapes and sizes of the Hanan's shoe insures perfect fit, and for flexibility, absolute freedom from the tortures of breaking in, as they are easy and comfortable from the first day. Sold everywhere. Ask your shoe dealer for them.

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free.

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Sirs—I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefit I have derived from Dr C McLane's Liver Pills. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a [illegible] and sense of dizziness [illegible]. I have tried [illegible] remedies were tried [illegible] and found [illegible] yours respectfully,

G. W. RUSSELL Toronto

New York

Mr and Mrs Williams No 248 Seventh street [illegible] they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about three years during which [illegible] large amount of money [illegible] but to no purpose [illegible] McLane's Liver Pills prepared by Fleming Bros Pittsburgh Pa [illegible] which they took [illegible] perfectly cured of [illegible]

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S PILLS,

Are the Dr C McLane's Liver Pills,

PREPARED BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTHING LIKE IT

No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rheumatism, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Venereal Sores and Diseases, Consumption, Goitre, Boils, Cancers, and all kindred diseases. No better means of securing a beautiful complexion can be obtained than by using SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, which cleanses the blood and gives beauty to the skin.

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Headquarters for two of the choicest Dairies in Oregon. Call and convince yourself at No 41 Morrison street, between Second and Third.

J N BRISTOL

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Smoke the Peculiar Punch Cigar. The best five-cent cigar in the city. Sample boxes of 25 sent to any address on receipt of $1, postpaid. Manufactured by Ross Sharp, 221 First street, Portland, Oregon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The St Louis Mystery Remains Unsolved.

MAXWELL IN SAN FRANCISCO

A Plain Statement of General Grant's Condition—Fearful Tragedy at Utica, New York—Eastern News Items

ST LOUIS, April 15.—Walter W Lenox Maxwell, the supposed Southern hotel murderer, purchased a through unlimited ticket to San Francisco Monday morning April 6th. He signed his name to the ticket before leaving, and left the same evening on the San Francisco railroad, and was recognized on the train by two St Louis men who talked with him and saw him as far as Pierce City, Missouri.

PROBABLY SAILED FOR AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—A man answering the description of W A Lennox Maxwell, the supposed murderer of C A. Preller, at the Southern hotel, St Louis, is reported to have lived at the Brooklyn hotel in this city for a week under the name of J Dulzell, and to have taken passage on the steamer City of Sydney, which left on Sunday last for Australia. It is also reported that Maxwell was seen in Oakland, California, on Sunday.

SAILED FOR NEW ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—It was vaguely rumored this morning that Lennox Maxwell, who murdered Arthur Preller at St. Louis, April 6, had arrived in this city. The fact was confirmed to-night by Chief Detective of Police I W Lees, who traced up the whole matter from the time of Lennox's departure from St. Louis to his arrival here. Lennox purchased a ticket at St Louis, signing the name Hugh M Brooks. When he reached this city he registered at the Palace hotel as F C D'Augier, and claimed to be a French army officer. When spoken to in French he replied in English. Sunday last he purchased a steerage ticket on the steamer City of Sydney for Auckland, New Zealand, signing the name D'Augier. Cables will be sent to New Zealand and Australia for his arrest, and a letter was sent by the steamer Alameda to-day to Honolulu, in case of his stopping there. The police think he may change his course at Honolulu, and take a sailing ship to Japan or China, and the traces be lost.

OTHER DISCOVERIES.

After his leaving St Louis, and he had changed cars this side of La Junta, it was noticed that he took a large silver open faced watch from his pocket, and tried to wind it up by the end of a broken blade penknife. Not succeeding, he asked several of the passengers in the car if they had a key. While sojourning at the Palace hotel in this city, it is learned to-night, he was unable to open trunks he had with him and sent for a locksmith, saying he had lost his keys. After the trunks were opened a large quantity of burned papers were found in the grate. It is supposed these may have been Preller's letters and papers.

The most important fact discovered is that baggage checks delivered by a man styling himself Brooks, and who registered here as D'Auguier, to the Pacific Transfer Company of this city, correspond with the numbers issued at St. Louis by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to Hugh M Brooks. The numbers are 4006, 2061 and 2046.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

ST LOUIS, April 15.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Chief of Police Crowley of San Francisco, by Chief of Police Harrigan of this city: "The man who owns the three pieces of baggage as numbered in your dispatch arrived here on the 11th under the name of J C D'Auguire. He claimed to be a Frenchman, an army officer from Paris. He was the only officer who left St. Louis on the 6th and came through. He talked with an apparent French accent, but when spoken to in French always replied in English. My informant, who came on the train, says he believes the accent was assumed. He answers the description perfectly, except the cheek whiskers. He had a small light moustache and a short imperial; wore a brown cutaway coat, vest and pants of nearly the same color, a broad brimmed light drab hat, dented in the crown. He left on the Australian steamer, in the steerage, for Auckland, New Zealand. He may leave the steamer at Honolulu. Search your hotels and railroad offices for this name, and telegraph me if you can find it. He can be arrested by telegraph if he goes through and don't land at Honolulu."

A REPLY SENT.

To this dispatch Chief Harrigan replied, directing Crowley to stop D'Auguier by all means, he being, in his opinion, no other than Maxwell. Chief Harrigan has received dispatches from other places in different parts of the country, but he gives little if any attention to them, believing Maxwell went west from here and has been or still is in San Francisco.

The body of Preller was exposed at the morgue all day to-day. The swelling which at first distorted the features has been reduced by an injection of a fluid, which also acts as a preservative. All the features are assuming more natural and beginning to look more like Preller's picture than they did when the body was first found. Coroner Nidelet says that under the present treatment the body will be preserved without further decomposition for days, and perhaps weeks. No date has yet been fixed for the inquest. The stomach has not yet been analyzed, but will be very soon.

A BOSTON MAN'S STATEMENT.

BOSTON, April 15.—A M Powers, who knew Maxwell, the supposed murderer of C A. Preller, while in this city, says he has a letter in his possession which was mailed by Maxwell from St. Louis at 6 P. M. April 6. It was learned to-day that prior to his departure, Maxwell pawned his watch, and a person in Boston now holds the ticket. When Preller left Boston it was understood that he and Maxwell were to meet at the Southern hotel, in St. Louis, and the date on which they were to be there was fixed upon. After Preller's departure they corresponded and their letters were of a friendly nature. Maxwell was an inveterate smoker and drinker, but was seldom under the influence of liquor.

When Maxwell went away he said he was going to St Louis and should remain there until after he had received money from England, when he should go with Preller to San Francisco. "Maxwell was an intense hater of the dynamiters, and I have heard him say that 'the whole crew ought to die.' Preller, on the other hand, was somewhat in league with the dynamiters, as I gathered from his conversation. He thought it was a good joke because the houses of parliament and the tower of London had been blown up by dynamiters, and there was quite a tilt between them over this outrage, which occurred about the time they were here in Boston. Preller did not look like an Englishman. He looked to me more like a Jew. He had the Jewish nose."

MORE ABOUT MAXWELL AND PRELLER.

WORCESTER, Mass, April 15.—The *Gazette* has a story bearing on the St. Louis tragedy. W E Warren, a prominent business man here, came over on the Cephalonia with Maxwell and Preller. He says Maxwell was 28 or 29 years old, weighed 131 pounds, and had dark brown hair and red cheeks. When Maxwell came on the steamer he had little whiskers in front of his ears, and a mustache. Afterward he let his full beard grow, and when Mr Warren last saw him in Boston, March 24, he had a full beard of four weeks' growth. He said he had studied medicine in London, and had been an assistant surgeon in a hospital. He had full care of the surgeons' instruments. He claimed to be the champion bicyclist of England. When last seen by Mr Warren he appeared to be indulging in stimulants. Mr Warren had two letters from him in Boston and one with a letterhead of the Southern hotel, St. Louis, dated April 7, two days later than the date given of his leaving the house. In it he says he is going to San Francisco and if he finds no business there, to New Zealand. Preller is described as 30 years old, weighing 170 pounds, well formed, nice-looking, with olive or dark complexion and dark hair and mustache. He appeared studious and reticent and more gentlemanly and cultivated than Maxwell. Maxwell told Warren he expected aid in getting employment at San Francisco through Preller's acquaintance with Pacific Mail steamship officials.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Arthur Preller, whose body was supposed to be that found in a trunk at the Southern hotel in St. Louis, was in Philadelphia at least three times during the past two years. A gentleman who had some information to give about Preller called at the British consulate and was closeted with the vice consul, Mr Crump. Mr Crump said he was not at liberty to give the name of the visitor nor the nature of the knowledge he imparted. He said however he thought the mystery may be cleared up in a few days.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION

A Plain Statement of his Case—No Change for the Worse

NEW YORK, April 15—11 A M.—General Grant has enjoyed a refreshing sleep of eight and one-half hours. His pulse is seventy four and of fair volume, temperature normal. He is inclined to be cheerful and chatty and has at present no pain in his throat.

DR. SHRADY INTERVIEWED.

When Dr Shrady left General Grant's house after the consultation to-day, he said in answer to a question that the general condition of the patient was improved.

"How do you account for this steady improvement?" was asked.

"The general's bad attacks have been caused by complications associated with the usual progress of the disease," was the answer. "They have been overcome for the present, and of course he is better. The temporary irritation in the throat has been relieved, and the result is what the bulletins have stated."

"And do the bulletins state everything?" was asked.

"The bulletins deal with the plain facts of the case, and with the facts only," responded Shrady.

During the consultation this afternoon General Grant said to his physicians: "The doctors outside, I am informed, are writing about my case and talking about it, and some of them seem to think they know more about it than you do, but it is like a time of war, when the people at home think they know more about it and how to do it than the generals who are on the field fighting."

Soon after his throat was dressed this morning, General Grant said, remarking upon his improved condition, that he thought he would get well.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

That the public may be enabled to thoroughly understand the case as it is, and form reliable opinions, the following facts are given as a basis for public and personal judgment. General Grant is not greatly emaciated about the body. He has lost some flesh, but how much cannot be told, as he has not been weighed in some time. His face is not much changed, but it has a careworn appearance. The gland is swollen on the right side, and the swelling outside varies more or less, as there is more or less swelling on the inside. The glandular swelling has at no time been larger than a hen's egg, and from that down to the size of a pigeon's egg. It is located at the angle of the right jaw. It has never entirely disappeared since it came months ago. The swelling is due, first, to the irritation of the growth, and finally to the progress of the disease in the glands themselves. There is no positive evidence at present that the glands have become actively diseased, though the presumption is that they are diseased. The disease does not extend to nor affect any of the processes of the general's ear. There is some danger of that, a possibility, but not a probability. At present it is not going in that direction. The disease is spreading very gradually backwards into the back part of the throat, and behind the palate. It has communicated somewhat to the back part of the nose, in front and above the palate.

ULCER ON THE TONGUE.

There is no lump on the tongue. It is an ulcer away back on the side of the tongue—a small ulcer. It has never been shown to its whole extent, but it is a small ulcer, irregular in shape and from a quarter to a half an inch in diameter. In the case of epithelioma there is not a lump. It is an ulcer. There is a discharge from the ulcerated surface. The discharge is composed of mucus, broken down tissue and some little matter. In other words it is mucopus. This exudes from an ulcerated surface that includes the palate, the back part of the throat and the right side of the tongue. There is a chance for the general improvement of the patient by the temporary arrest of the disease. The atmosphere of the mountains, or the west would, in fair weather, be better for the general than the salt air of the seaboard.

In all cancerous cases in the throat there are complications of irritation about the throat which might be called accidents of the disease, and it is these complications that have given trouble rather than the steady progress of the disease. In this case these complications are swelling of the throat, increase of inflammation, spasms, hemorrhage and increased flow of mucus. Six drops and minims of morphia are given each twenty four hours, just enough to control the pain and induce sleep. Without morphia the pain would be at times unbearable.

The general takes for food from one to two tumblerfuls of a mixture of beef extract and egg and milk every two to four hours, night and day. He relished a little clam broth yesterday, as much as he relishes anything. The general usually reclines in his chair, attired in a knitted underwear; on his feet are knitted wool moccasins; around him is wrapped a brown dressing gown, trimmed with silk and belted with a heavy cord. Over his lap is spread a silk and satin quilt, filled with down, while upon his head he wears a silk cap which he has long worn to protect his head from attacks of neuralgia.

Dr Douglas will remain with the general to-night, and a consultation will be held at 1 P M to-morrow.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

An Insane Man Kills his Wife and Child and Takes His Own Life

UTICA, N. Y., April 15.—George K. Humpf, a section hand on the New York Central road, killed his wife and four-days old child, near Indian Castle church, Herkimer county, on Monday, and then committed suicide. He had been insane for several weeks, and a watch had been placed over his actions. While in Germany he was betrothed to a widow with one child, and after coming here sent for them. On arrival of his affianced he discovered that she had in the meantime had smallpox and was badly pitted. This fact overcame his affection and he refused to marry her, but endeavored to compromise by wedding the daughter instead, which proposition she rejected. Subsequently Humpf went to Germany, where he married his late wife. His former love and her daughter still live in the vicinity, and on Humpf's return with his bride his fellow-workmen began to harass him with allusions to the widow. This was continued, and so preyed on his mind as to induce insanity. He grew worse after the birth of his child, and he was to have been removed to the asylum yesterday.

THE FEARFUL DEED.

On Monday afternoon the neighbor who was acting as guard heard screams in the house, and saw a peculiar flash of fire, and in company with another man broke into the house. The building was filled with a sulphuric odor, which almost stifled the men, but they succeeded in making way into Mrs. Humpf's bedroom. They found the woman and child dying, in great agony. They had been saturated with kerosene and fired, and both victims were horribly burned. Both of the baby's eyes were burned out, and its body was shockingly burned, as was the body of the mother. The murderer had stabbed the child in four places, and cut the mother's throat. The infant lived but a short time. Mrs. Humpf survived until 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Humpf was traced by blood marks to a room, through the ceiling of which he had knocked a hole with an axe. He was found perched on the joists with a shovel in his hand to defend himself with. A wire was thrown over his leg, by which he was hauled down. He died soon afterwards from loss of blood, having cut his own throat.

RAILROAD NOTES.

PACIFIC MAIL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a 1½ per cent. dividend, payable May 1. The books close almost immediately and reopen May 2. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that if the railroad companies would withdraw their China line and lease the steamers to the Pacific Mail Company, the latter would conform to the views of the railroad companies and become a member of the transcontinental pool.

TO CANCEL ITS FLOATING DEBT.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Various reports have been in circulation in Wall street during the forenoon, to the effect that the Union Pacific had made an arrangement for cancellation of its floating debt. President Adams, who is now in the city, admits that negotiations are pending, but says they are not in a shape to be made public.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Latest War News of a Conflicting Character.

WIDESPREAD RIOTING AT CORK

The Visit of the Prince of Wales Provokes the Nationalists to Take Forcible Possession of the Streets. Desperate Fighting

LONDON, April 15.—Gladstone's apparent hesitation over the Kushk river affair has emboldened Russia and she is now taking her turn in demanding explanations and withdrawals. The report is confirmed that Degiers has demanded an explanation of the presence of Captain Yates of General Lumsden's staff at the Kushk river battle and of the part he is said to have taken in provoking that engagement. Special dispatches from St. Petersburg even assert that Russia has demanded the recall of General Lumsden himself on the ground of his pronounced sympathy with the Afghans in their hostility towards Russia, but the statement is doubtful.

BAD WEATHER RETARDS MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 15.—Military movements in Afghanistan are exceedingly difficult at present on account of the almost unprecedented severe weather. Incessant storms of snow and hail on the mountains and rain in the valleys have swollen rivers into floods which are impassable by any means of transportation with which General Lumsden's forces are supplied. The weather is exceptionally cold and this fact tells more severely on the British officers and Indian troops who are from the south than upon the Russians.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, April 15—11:30 A. M.—There is a better feeling in the stock market this morning. Consols opened at 95⅛ and advanced to 95¼. Foreign funds are firm. Russian securities are 83¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols have declined to 95⅜. This is ½ above the closing figure of last night. Russian securities have advanced to 84.

2 P. M.—Consols for both accounts are now 95 7-16.

2:30 P. M.—Consols 95⅜ for both.

3:30 P. M.—Consols 95¼ for both.

6 P. M.—The stock market closed buoyant, at about the best quotations of the day. The fortnight's settlement has been concluded without the occurrence of any failures. Consols and Russians were very firm at the close. American railway securities generally showed a decline of a fraction, with the exception of Grand Trunk of Canada, which is ¼ to 1¼ higher.

CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

PARIS, April 15.—The bourse closed firm, owing to a better political outlook, although one failure was announced which will cause dealers heavy losses.

BERLIN, April 15.—There was a pronounced advance in prices on the bourse to-day on favorable advices from Paris and London.

CABINET COUNCIL.

2 P. M.—A cabinet council is now being held. Nothing is known as to the subject under discussion, but it is believed to be with reference to the Anglo-Russian difficulty.

In the cabinet council to-day the Anglo-Russian situation, it is said, was represented to be as follows: England and Russia have agreed upon a basis for delimitation of the Afghan frontier, subject to a satisfactory explanation by Russia of the recent attack on the Afghans. According to this scheme, it is said, Penjdeh will be ceded to Russia, provided the ameer consents.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

Recruiting for the British navy continues with great activity. The admiralty have invited navy pensioners to volunteer.

Active preparations for war are at present making in all the Australian colonies.

DEPARTURE OF DRAGOONS POSTPONED.

The departure of dragoons from Brighton for India, which was fixed for to-day, has been postponed pending the issue of negotiations between England and Russia. It is believed in British circles that there is no material change in the Afghan situation. Reliable information with reference to the dispute is not expected for some days yet.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Charles Marvin, a writer on central Asia, says he has learned semi-officially that the Russian telegraph system is in full working order from Askabad to Merv. The latter place is General Komaroff's base of operations, and is at all times connected with his headquarters in the field by a fleet courier service. Therefore, Mr Marvin says, General Komaroff can send or receive messages to and from St. Petersburg within twenty-four hours.

THE GOVERNMENT REPLIES.

The government has replied to the modified proposals of Degiers, in regard to the debatable zone.

FURTHER CONFLICTS FEARED.

LONDON, April 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says alarming rumors are circulating, and there is a strong impression that further conflicts will soon be reported from the Afghan frontier, as it is thought unlikely that the Afghans will allow their recent defeat to pass without seeking revenge. He continues: "Russia makes no secret of her intention of invading Afghanistan if the Afghans compel her to do so. The general opinion here is that England is committing herself in forming an alliance with the ameer without having absolute control." An order has been sent to Cronstadt to get ready within a fortnight forty war ships, including torpedo boats.

UNSATISFACTORY DISPATCHES.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Post* has reason to believe the government has received unsatisfactory dispatches from St. Petersburg. Russia insists on retaining the positions which she has already occupied, and intimates that unless England holds herself responsible for the acquiescence of the ameer in these advances General Komaroff will advance and secure Herat. The *Post* also hears that the Afghans at Penjdeh were surprised by the recent attack and a ruthless massacre followed.

OTHER PAPERS TALK PEACE.

Notwithstanding the *Post's* rumors, other papers here and on the continent, including those published at St. Petersburg, all express the opinion that the prospects of peace are brighter.

The *News* says nothing has occurred to qualify the hopes of peace already expressed.

The *Standard* says that even rumors in relation to the conditions of a settlement are afloat, and that ambassadors at London have notified their respective governments that they consider a rupture averted.

FROM THE "TIMES."

The *Times'* editorial says: "It now appears beyond doubt that the Russian government was apprised of the Penjdeh battle by April 3. While the British government is waiting for explanations it is quite possible that General Komaroff is pushing forward, under telegraph orders from St. Petersburg."

A letter to the *Times* from Gulran says Sir Peter Lumsden's withdrawal from the frontier would be the signal for the immediate seizure of Herat by the Russians, and would lose the support of the Afghans, who even now suspect both the ameer and England of treachery.

CROWDING INTO THE BLACK SEA.

VARNA, April 15.—Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black sea, for the purpose of transporting grain from Russian ports before an outbreak shall occur between England and Russia. Eighty-seven English vessels arrived in one week.

The porte has notified the reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

OTHER POWERS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PARIS, April 15.—The *La Paix* says that in event of war between England and Russia, other powers, especially France, must remain strictly neutral. *La Paix* hints that such an agreement already exists.

THE AFGHANS REFUSED TO OBEY.

BERLIN, April 15.—Telegrams received here from St. Petersburg say General Komaroff has stated that the Afghans refused to obey the orders of the English officers to withdraw from their advanced positions.

EARL DUFFERIN MAKES A SPEECH.

LAHORE, India, April 15.—Earl Dufferin, British viceroy of India, has arrived here from Rawal-Pindi. He comes officially to confer with Maharajah Cashmere. The viceroy was met by a great crowd and accorded a splendid reception. In reply to an address of welcome presented by officers of the municipality Earl Dufferin spoke officially of the Anglo-Russian trouble in significant words. Among other things he said: "Coming from an important interview with the ameer of Afghanistan, whose dominions, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been the scene of an unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the princes and people of India ready with one accord to rally around the standard of Great Britain, even at a great distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say how the present crisis will end. If it ends in war, that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavor of the British government to prevent so dire a result, and in defiance of their most moderate conciliatory conduct."

IMPERIAL PENSIONERS GIVEN NOTICE.

KINGSTON, Ont, April 15.—The imperial pensioners, being paid to-day, were warned that in the event of war between England and Russia all under 50 years of age might be called on to serve.

SCHOUVALOFF GOING TO LONDON.

ST PETERSBURG, April 15.—Count Schouvaloff, formerly Russian ambassador to Great Britain, will start for London immediately. It is believed he has an official mission.

A GOOD WORD FOR ENGLAND.

VIENNA, April 15.—The *Tageblatt* says: "The last days of England's power would be also the last days of European liberty. One cannot understand German sympathy for Russia, whose overgrowth would certainly imperil Germany."

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

VIENNA, April 15.—The *Political Correspondence* says England wanted Turkey to occupy Egypt under English officers. Turkey at first objected, but it is believed she is now inclined to agree with England's wishes.

REVOLT AT HERAT.

BERLIN, April 15.—The *Frankfort Zeitung* says: Private telegrams from St. Petersburg report that a revolt has broken out at Herat.

RIOTING AT CORK.

Wild Scenes of Disorder in the Streets—Desperate Fighting

CORK, April 15.—The prince of Wales arrived in this city to-day. The sun was shining brightly and the weather was all that could be desired for such an occasion. The railway station and the streets in its vicinity were crowded with people, awaiting the arrival of the royal party. When the train bearing them drew into the station it was greeted with hearty cheers. An address of welcome was delivered, and much enthusiasm prevails.

The prince and princess of Wales did not repeat their Dublin triumph in Cork. Everything within the power of the loyalists to do was done to make the reception a success, and the managers of the demonstration remained up the most part of the night to make sure of their arrangements. When the prince and princess emerged from the railway station, after their arrival in the city, they were greeted with cheer after cheer. During their progress in the parade, workmen and boys ran alongside their carriage and kept up cheering to drown the hisses of the nationalists, who lined the entire route and made a continual demonstration. The conduct of the leaguers aroused the loyalists to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and they made the streets roar with shouts of welcome. The wonder is that there was no violent breach of the peace during the royal progress, for it was proceeded amid a continual warfare of words and taunts between loyalists and nationalists, whose numbers were equally divided. It is thought that the presence of the princess and her ladylike graciousness to the people along the streets was the element that conquered Irish gallantry. John O'Conner, nationalist member of parliament for Tipperary, marched at the head of the procession of leaguers, who closely followed the royal procession and sang "God Save Ireland" every time the loyalists or their bands started up "God Save the Queen."

THE LOYALISTS SURPRISED.

LONDON, April 15.—Up to this evening there was a feeling of relief in government circles over news from Cork, which all tended to show that the visit of the prince of Wales to that city had passed off quietly, and had evoked an unexpected amount of enthusiasm. Early in the evening the government officials declared the attempts of the nationalists to organize an opposition had resulted in a failure, and the extent of the loyalist demonstration was surprising. These declarations were hardly uttered before the telegraph brought reports of rioting in various parts of the city, and the reports are becoming more alarming every hour. As the open carriage containing the prince was crossing Parnell bridge some one in the crowd threw an onion at his royal highness. The missile missed the prince, but hit one of the footmen behind the carriage, and the crowd cheered.

During the afternoon a detective arrested a man who was throwing stones at the loyalists' procession. A mob speedily formed and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver, but without hitting anyone, and succeeded in taking his prisoner to the police court, where he was promptly released on bail furnished by the mayor of Cork.

FEARFUL RIOTING.

Early in the evening the nationalists held a mass meeting where inflammatory speeches were made and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burned in a bonfire. After the mass meeting the nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to 500 men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped on blazing bonfires, and many gun stores were broken into, for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police rallied and charged desperately upon the mob, but they were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to a free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries.

At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob. The policemen who remained uninjured could not attempt to do more than maintain their position and fight on the defensive.

In addition to attacks from crowds in the streets, the police were exposed to numerous volleys of stones from windows, house tops and other points of vantage. The belief at midnight was that the streets could not be cleared without the use of artillery.

THE RIOTING SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, April 16, 4 A. M.—The rioting at Cork has been suppressed. Many arrests were made, and the hospitals are full of wounded policemen and rioters.

THE SOUDAN

WOLSELEY TO RETURN.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cairo says it is believed General Wolseley will soon return to England.

OSMAN DIGMA RETREATS.

SUAKIM, April 15.—It is reported that Osman Digma, with but a few followers, has retreated to Erkowit.

FRANCE.

HEAVY FAILURE IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 15.—M. Alfassa, a prominent financier of Paris and London, has failed. Liabilities in this city amount to 5,000,000 francs, and he owes 12,000,000 francs to members of the London stock exchange. Other failures are feared.

ACCIDENTS

RESCUED, TO DIE FROM EXHAUSTION

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Several ladies, among them Mrs. Admiral Reynolds, started in a boat this afternoon to visit Old Point, with a couple of negroes as oarsmen. The water was rough, and the wind high, and the boat upset near the beach. All were rescued, but Mrs. Reynolds died from exhaustion.

SPORTING NOTES.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* will announce in its next issue an offer of $6000, by Peter Duryea, for an open to all rowing race, five miles, over the Lachine course, provided William Beach, Edward Hanlan and Wallace Ross enter; entries to close July 20, with Hamilton Busbey, the editor.

What's the Use of Talking?

There is no denying that SOZODONT is the best preparation for the mouth and teeth. Preparations, like snow-flakes in number, have appeared, but the public faith is still strong in the virtues of SOZODONT. [illegible]

The Oregonian.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1885

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Owing to unpropitious weather the Lincoln memorial services were not attended by nearly so large a concourse of people as expected. All surrounding towns and cities were, however, well represented. Marching out to the cemetery had to be abandoned, and services were held in the state house. Short addresses were made by Governor Oglesby, General Sherman and others. The oration of the day was delivered by General Logan. It was a finished and eloquent tribute to Lincoln's greatness. Letters of regret were received from President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, and Robert Lincoln, and ex-President Hayes. The committee on decoration, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded through a drenching rain to the cemetery, where it deposited a beautiful floral tribute upon Lincoln's grave.

LAND BILL VETOED.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 15.—Governor Ireland has vetoed the land bill passed by the nineteenth legislature immediately prior to its recent adjournment. The act provided for the sale of common school, university and asylum lands in the organized counties, also for the sale of vacant tracts of less than 640 acres in organized counties. By the terms of the bill all the vast acreage of school and university lands were placed on the market, for sale or lease, at 5 cents an acre, for a period not exceeding six years. The governor finds that the bill has two distinct objects, thus violating the constitution. He points out the objectional provisions in several sections, and says: "By no act of mine will I ever sanction the acquisition of these large tracts of land by one management."

THE SILVER COINAGE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Speaking of Cleveland's letter asking for stoppage of silver coinage, Senator Fair of Nevada last night said to a reporter here: "What the president thinks about it does not amount to much. It rests with congress, and congress will not suspend the coinage. There is practically no such surplus of silver as represented. Nearly the entire amount of $246,000,000 lying in the treasury vaults is in reality in circulation by means of certificates. This agitation about silver is kept up like a great many schemes in congress, by men who want to show how much they know. It is all for effect."

WILL CURTAIL PRODUCTION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 15.—At a meeting of manufacturers held this afternoon it was voted that the production of print cloths be curtailed by four weeks' stoppage of mills, between now and July 1. Each mill will use its own discretion about the method of effecting the reduction, the only obligation being that the amount of stoppage between this date and July 1 shall equal four weeks. This reduction, taken in conjunction with a simultaneous movement on the part of Rhode Island mills, will reduce the stock of print cloths 800,000 pieces.

FLOUR MILL BURNED.

ROSEVILLE, April 15.—The flour mill of Frey, Rutzman & Co. was totally destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Fire was first seen in the upper elevator and originated, it is supposed, by friction. It was a new mill and is a sad loss to Placer county. Loss $15,000, insured for $24,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

RUMORS OF FRAUDS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rumors were current here to-day to the effect that gross frauds and irregularities had been discovered in the treasury department; that Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild had been in consultation with reference thereto and a general and thorough investigation would be given immediately. In reply to questions upon the subject both Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild said the rumors were entirely without foundation.

THE NEW MINISTER TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Ex-Governor Hubbard of Texas, newly appointed United States minister to Japan, was at the state department to-day, and received his instructions. He will leave for his post of duty in the early part of May.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Permission has been granted the colored employes of the war department to be absent to-morrow, to participate in the emancipation celebration. The day will be deducted from their thirty days leave of absence.

A TELEGRAM FROM JOUETT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Whitney has received the following telegram from Admiral Jouett: "I crossed the Isthmus yesterday. Good order continues. Our men are all sound and comfortable."

APPOINTED AIDE-DE-CAMP.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The official announcement of the appointment of Captain George Davis as aide-de-camp to the lieutenant general, vice Major William J. Volkmar, was made to-day.

LAWTON DECLARED ELIGIBLE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The attorney general has given an opinion to the president, sustaining the eligibility of Lawton of Georgia for appointment as minister to Russia.

PACIFIC COAST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE ELECTION RESULTS IN SEVERAL FIGHTS.

VICTORIA, April 15.—The election for the local parliament to-day resulted in the return of Duck, government candidate and finance minister. During the day there was much excitement. Several encounters took place on Government street. R. Dunsmuir, the well known capitalist and coal mine owner, was assaulted by Amor DeCosmos, ex-M. P., who struck him in the face with his fist. Dunsmuir retaliated by wearing out a silk umbrella on DeCosmos' head and face. Shortly afterwards DeCosmos insulted Mayor Richet, who retaliated by pounding DeCosmos with his fists until the latter retreated. Soon afterwards W. R. Higgins, son of the editor of the *Colonist*, was insulted by T. Chadwick, a postoffice employe. Higgins struck Chadwick, and a ring was formed for a stand-up fight. At the conclusion of the fight Chadwick was led away by his friends in a battered condition. Higgins was unhurt.

VICTORIA NEWS ITEMS.

VICTORIA, April 15.—Copious showers of rain have fallen recently, and greatly benefited the crops.

The militia are fully organized, and are drilling nightly.

CALIFORNIA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Schooner Parkersburg, Coquille river. Cleared—Steamer Wilmington, Victoria. Sailed—Schooner Marion, Tacoma; steamer Wilmington, Victoria.

DECLINE IN WHEAT.

Wheat, which closed yesterday at $1 49½, fell back on the opening of the produce exchange this morning to $1 46¼, and closed this afternoon at $1 46⅞.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

North Pacific, cloudy weather and local rains. Middle and south Pacific, fair weather.

MONTANA.

ANOTHER GROUNDLESS INDIAN SCARE.

MILES CITY, April 15.—Major Logan, of the Fifth infantry, who was recently in charge of the Cheyenne Indians, arrived here to-day, and says regarding the reported troubles among the Cheyennes, that all is quiet, that the Indians have been at work on their gardens at the agency of the Rosebud, and have just finished seeding. He does not anticipate any trouble whatever.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SALOON CLOSED BY CREDITORS.

COLFAX, April 15.—The saloon of B. Bernard was closed to-day by local creditors. Liabilities, $850.

Southern Soldiers Admire Him

The following resolutions were offered by William Preston Johnston, son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, at a reunion held at New Orleans recently, of the Confederate veterans of the Louisiana division of the army of the Tennessee, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the association of the army of the Tennessee hear with deep regret of the pain and peril now endured by General U. S. Grant. Twenty-three years ago to-day our soldiers met him on the field of battle, and found him then, as ever, a soldier without fear and malignity. In his own suffering and the sorrow of his family, we tender him and them our heartfelt sympathy, and ask for them the comfort and peace which come from him who is not only Lord of hosts, but father of us all.

Having for twenty-four years had only one howl, "Turn the rascals out," and finding none to turn out on their accession to power, it is not surprising that the democrats indorse the action of General Black in the attempt to remove Miss Sweet from the pension office at Chicago. But they should be frank about it, take in the old sign and put out this one: "Turn the women out."—New York Tribune.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Address by Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Department Commander.

Read before the Third Annual Encampment of Washington Territory, at Vancouver, April 15, 1885.

FORT SIDNEY, Neb., April 10, 1885.

Comrades of the Grand Army of Washington Territory:—Custom has prescribed that the department commander at the opening of the annual encampment shall deliver a formal communication with such recommendations for the good of the order as he shall deem proper. This duty I had hoped and intended to perform in person, but circumstances beyond my control compel me to communicate with you through a comrade. When I was elected department commander, in April of last year, I fully expected to remain within the limits of the department during my term of office, but the June following the requirements of my profession transferred me to the state of Nebraska.

This transfer to a station beyond the limits of my department did not, under the rules and regulations of the order, vacate the office of department commander, and after consultation with comrades I resolved to continue in the position. Circumstances might be imagined where this would be attended with some inconvenience, if not disadvantage, but in this day of telegraphic and rapid mail communication it would hardly seem possible that the absence of the department commander from the immediate geographical limits of his department could be attended with any serious impediment to the proper transaction of business. In the present instance it was not attended with any, even the slightest, inconvenience. This was owing largely to the fact that the office of assistant adjutant general was filled by a gentleman of great intelligence and varied accomplishments, with large experience not only in Grand Army affairs but in service with troops in actual war. Major Bell has been prompt and faithful in the performance of the duties of his office, courteous and kind in his intercourse with comrades, and most zealous and enthusiastic in the discharge of every obligation pertaining to a member of the Grand Army. I believe no complaint has come from any quarter of the manner in which Comrade Bell has performed the duties of assistant adjutant general. I think this is equally true of all the other gentlemen of the general and personal staff, but I have emphasized the case of the adjutant general because it has seemed to me to be deserving of special commendation on account of the extent of his work and the very able manner in which he has performed it.

I deem this a proper occasion to say that, I believe it would be a wise measure, and in the interest of reform, to make the assistant adjutant general a permanent officer, removable for cause only, and to attach to the position a remuneration sufficient to compensate for the labor to be performed.

The office of department commander being one of much honor and distinction, it is highly improbable that it will be conferred on the same person more than once. However intelligent and energetic may be the department commander, on the adjutant-general will almost necessarily devolve the greater share of the labor and responsibility of making and preserving records, and keeping alive the customs and traditions of the order. Where the officer is changed annually there will be more or less want of care and accuracy in preserving records and documents of value.

In short, the records will be imperfectly kept and carelessly preserved where the officer is constantly changed and the office a migratory one. Indeed, the labors of this office are so great and so multifarious that few men will be found who have qualifications or adaptability for filling it. I am aware that to change the tenure of office of the adjutant-general will require an amendment to the rules and regulations. It is left to the wisdom of the encampment to take such action as it may think the subject entitled to. In relation to compensation for the services of the adjutant general, the matter is one wholly in the discretion of each department acting through its encampment, and I submit this question without further remark than this, that no man ought to be asked to perform without compensation duties which require time and labor. In the departments of the several states the officer is, I believe, without exception a salaried one. At present the membership of the department of Washington territory is about 900. Within two years it will be very nearly 2000, and the number of posts may be forty or more. To maintain a correspondence with so many organizations will entail a labor which will keep one person busy many hours in each day. The question of compensation will then force itself on the attention of the department. I think it would be well to meet it now by fixing a salary, however small, to the office.

The quartermaster-general, Major J. R. Hayden, the judge advocate of the department, Major A. O. Marsh, the inspector, W. G. Latimer and the mustering officer, Fred T. Taylor, have, as might be expected from their intelligence and their devotion to the Grand Army, performed the duties of their positions with fidelity and are entitled to favorable commendation.

The reports of these officers and that of the adjutant-general will be submitted to the encampment, and I ask that they may be thoroughly examined.

Another subject to which I invite the attention of the encampment is, the propriety of inaugurating an annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Washington territory. In the states east of us the annual reunions are occasions of great ceremony, and have been attended with pleasure and profit to comrades. In Kansas and Nebraska the number of old soldiers attending these reunions has in some instances been as great as 60,000. Although, under the auspices of the Grand Army the attendance on these occasions is by no means confined to members of that organization. All ex-soldiers and sailors are welcome, and many who for reasons satisfactory to themselves will not unite with the Grand Army, find great pleasure in attending the reunions. Beyond doubt the inauguration of annual reunions will be attended with some discouragements, but if persevered in they will eventually become a success. It might be well for Oregon and Washington territory to unite in this.

The question as to the place where the national encampment for 1886 shall be held, is one which is already engaging the attention of comrades throughout the country, and must be determined by the encampment which assembles at Portland, Maine, in June next. The subject is one of considerable interest to the Grand Army of Washington territory. Heretofore the national encampments have been held at points so remote from our department that we have never been fully represented in them.

Where a national encampment is held in a city east of Omaha it amounts to a virtual prohibition of representation from Oregon and Washington. It may not be known to all the members of this encampment that the legislature of the state of California has appropriated the sum of $25,000 to defray the expenses of ball, reception, etc., in case the encampment of 1886 shall be held in San Francisco. That city is almost at our very door, the expense attending a visit to that city would be so small that not only would the departments of Oregon and Washington be fully represented by delegates, but thousands of other comrades would avail themselves of the opportunity and privilege of seeing a vast assemblage of ex-soldiers from almost every part of the Union. No national encampment has ever been held on the Pacific coast, and I submit to the consideration of the encampment whether it would not be advisable to pass a resolution in favor of holding the national encampment of 1886 in San Francisco, and instructing delegates to Portland to use all honorable means to bring this about.

There is a subject which lies very near the hearts of thousands of old comrades, to which I wish to invite your earnest consideration. It is this: Shall the Grand Army of the Republic die with the present generation? For myself I wish to utter an earnest protest against this. The purposes of the Grand Army are all patriotic and ennobling. It had its birth in the patriotic fervor which followed a great civil war, and it is composed of men who fought in that war for the perpetuation of the government of the United States. What is the government for which they fought. It is a free government, the only absolutely free republican government in the world.

The blessings conferred on the American people and on mankind by this government have been so many and are so valuable, that to enumerate them would be to write a volume. This is unnecessary before an assemblage composed of Americans, and especially an assemblage of members of the Grand Army, who gave so many of the best years of their lives to the service of this government.

The Grand Army was not organized in the interest of any man or set of men, or of any party, or as a menace to any section of the republic. Its foundations are all laid in a patriotic love of country and in the sweetest and tenderest charities of life. To foster and cherish kind and brotherly feelings between comrades, to give succor and aid to companions in affliction or distress, to assist the widows and orphans of brethren who have already folded their tents and answered to their last roll call—these are the duties and charities enjoined by our constitution and regulations. To stand firmly by the government established by our fathers, to discountenance disloyalty to our free institutions, to advocate the spread of human liberty; to maintain equal rights before the law for all men, and to demand exact and equal justice to all citizens of the United States republic—these are the principles in which we have laid our foundations and upon which we have builded our edifice. Shall an organization like this, without one selfish or one mercenary object or purpose in its constitution, and incapable of being directed to or used for selfish or unpatriotic purposes, and all of whose principles and charities are such as make noble men and noble women in society, be permitted to die with the men who founded it, and whose patriotic and heroic services made its establishment possible? I for one say No.

The Grand Army of the Republic ought to be perpetuated "to the last syllable of recorded time," so long as men love liberty and free government, so long as men prize the memory of noble deeds, so long as a descendant of a Grand Army man survives to take pride in the heroic services and sacrifices of his ancestor. The richest legacy which one generation can bequeath to another is a record of noble deeds, and the best inheritance which a nation can receive is a brilliant antiquity. To permit the Grand Army of the republic to die would be to despoil the American nation of its most precious memory. Let us keep covenant with our heroic dead. Let us keep burning in our hearts the fire of affection and reverence for them, even as the children of Israel kept in perpetual flame the fire on the sacred altar. The perpetuation of the Grand Army of the Republic is one means, and a most efficacious means of doing this. A people who are unbelievers in disinterested heroism, and who drag down to the level of a common mediocrity the most heroic actions, will not preserve if they possess it, and will certainly not win for themselves an exalted place among nations.

We are not without light and precedent to guide us in the case we are now considering. At the close of the revolutionary war in 178 the "Order of the Cincinnati" was founded by the officers of the revolutionary army, for the purpose, among other things, of perpetuating their friendship. In this order membership was made hereditary, and the descendants, now in the third generation of the men who founded this patriotic and benevolent organization, still keep the order alive, and make it their proudest boast that they are descended from men who fought in the war for independence.

George Washington was the first commander of the Cincinnati. When time has but its mellowing influence, the memories of the great civil struggle, with its patriotic deeds of sacrifice and valor, will be cherished even more than they are to-day, and our descendants will then take pride in keeping alive the Grand Army of the Republic, which is the embodiment in visible and palpable form of the patriotism of this generation of Americans.

The Loyal Legion of the United States is an organization in which membership is hereditary, composed of commissioned officers of the late war. It seems that the Grand Army of the Republic alone is doomed to die with the men who founded it. I repeat, this should not be permitted. At our last encampment Comrade Marsh of Ellsworth post proposed a resolution, which was supported by him in a speech of great eloquence and pathos, to the effect that delegates from the department of Washington territory to the national encampment of 1884 be instructed to use their best efforts to secure such an amendment to the constitution as shall make the oldest sons of all soldiers, living or dead, who are, or who would be if living, eligible to membership in this organization, eligible to membership therein, and the oldest sons of oldest sons, so as to secure the perpetuity of this order. For some reason a copy of this resolution was not brought to the notice of the encampment at St. Paul.

I earnestly recommend that this or a resolution of similar import be passed again, and that a copy of it be forwarded at once to the adjutant general of the order at Toledo, Ohio, so that it may be laid before the national encampment, which convenes in Portland, Maine, in June next.

It is possible the objection may be urged against perpetuating the Grand Army, that it will keep alive the memory of a fratricidal struggle which it should be the desire of every patriot to have forgotten. In this view I do not at all concur. The war of "Secession" is one of those great facts in history the recollection of which will never die. It can no more be obliterated from the memory of mankind than the light of the sun can be kept out from the earth. Whatever it was, whether for good or for evil, it must stand an everlasting landmark in human history.

But the perpetuation of the Grand Army can have no evil effect on posterity. It was not founded on personal malice or in bitterness of feeling, or sectional pride or party hate, and if perpetuated will carry to our children and our children's children to the latest posterity, nothing except the memory of great services rendered, and great sacrifices made in behalf of liberty and free government. I say without fear of successful contradiction, that there are no men in America who are more anxious than are the members of the Grand Army of the Republic that every vestige of bitterness engendered by the glow of civil strife shall be utterly and entirely obliterated, and there are no men who will more cheerfully second every effort, wheresoever and by whomsoever made, which has for its object the knitting together in closer bonds of affection the people, as individuals and as political communities of every section of this broad, free republic.

I have so recently presented to the comrades of this department my views of the purposes and objects of the Grand Army and of the means proper to be taken to bring a knowledge of these objects and purposes to all ex-soldiers and sailors within the limits of Washington territory that to dwell at length on this subject at this time would be to perform a work of supererogation. In my opinion there is but one thing we have to fear, and that is the supposition on the part of many that the Grand Army is in some way connected directly or indirectly with partisan politics. Nothing could be wider of the truth than such a supposition.

Our membership embraces nearly half a million of voters. If the Grand Army could be induced to act as a unit in politics there is not a state or territory north of the latitude of Cincinnati in which it does not hold the "balance of power," in which its voters could not determine every election. In politics, as in religion, it is divided—but a unit in love and devotion to the American Union, and a unit in nothing else. On the subject of the Union, one and indivisible, the Grand Army may be counted upon as acting and voting as one man, in everything else it may be counted upon as acting and voting as individual views and preferences dictate. The principles of the organization are as broad and deep as the country that was saved by the valor of its members. No section of the nation is beyond the scope of our sympathy. Our patriotism embraces every foot of soil over which floats the flag of the republic. We fought to preserve the unity of the nation and when that was achieved we laid down our arms more cheerfully than we had taken them up, and now, twenty years after the sound of the last hostile gun rolled away into the fields of Appomattox, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic we can say in heart and in truth that, as we have one hope, one faith, one constitution, we desire but one destiny for the American people.

And now, comrades, as a last recommendation I invite your attention to the sad physical condition of the great hero who led our armies so often to victory. General Grant is passing from among us. The well-springs of his life are slowly drying up. He who did so much for his country is now beyond aid from any human power. It will cheer the gloom of his sick chamber to know that he has the love and sympathy of his comrades of the Grand Army in this far off section of the country. I recommend that you express by resolution the feelings of the members of the Grand Army of Washington territory on the affliction of General Grant, which must be viewed as a matter of national interest, and that a copy of such resolution be forwarded at once to that grand old hero.

Comrades, this is the last time I shall have the honor and pleasure of addressing you as department commander. The honor of being your department commander is one which I have highly appreciated. During my term of office the membership of the organization has increased from about 450 to nearly 900, and our posts from eleven to twenty-one. As has been already stated in this communication, within the next two years our membership may be 2000, and the number of our posts near half a hundred. To accomplish this we must keep the standard of our order full high advanced. All the duties enjoined by the rules and regulations must be promptly and faithfully performed. Memorial day must be made a sacred day with us, a day when by speeches, processions, decorations, display of flags, songs and music, honor shall be done the men who died that our nation might live! There should be frequent social gatherings in our halls, frequent interchange of courtesies between posts, friendly visits between comrades, and, more important than all else, the obsequies of our dead should be performed in the most honorable and impressive manner. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works," thereby increasing the respect of our countrymen for this noble order, which embodies so much of the patriotism of the nation and which ought to be dear to every true American heart.

The watchwords of the Grand Army are Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Fraternity with comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with us before the iron hail of battle, or breathed with us the pestilence that walketh in darkness. Charity, which is love, for those, whether comrades or of the household of comrades, who need our assistance or support. Loyalty, which is devotion to the constitution and government of the United States. In the full import and meaning of these words, I subscribe myself your comrade,

HENRY A. MORROW,
Department Commander.

MIDDLE OREGON.

The Greater Part of the State an Unknown Country

A California Congressman Occupies a Principality in Oregon—New Fields for Agriculture—What the Oregon Pacific Road can Develop

It will strike with a suspicion the ears of many—even of most of the readers of our state—to be told that the greater part of the territory included in Oregon is a region unknown, remote and comparatively unutilized. To include the coast range we could say this of three-fourths of the area of our state, but we have in mind at the present only that part of Oregon that lies east of the Cascades, and south of the 45th degree of latitude, yet not including all the territory so described. We think of Oregon as a great state that is in good part settled, but few of us have a true comprehension of the extent of our state and its actual capacity for production. We do not realize how much remains unknown and unappreciated. The fact is that an area of Oregon, as great in extent as all of eastern Washington territory and probably as valuable as that region, remains unsettled and almost unknown.

SETTLEMENT OF EASTERN OREGON.

Oregon was first settled along its great rivers. Through the Willamette valley and the line of sheltered valleys between the coast and Cascade ranges the first immigrants found homes. They took up available lands on the Columbia and on Clatsop plains, and a few choice harbors on the coast attracted population, but the greater area was entirely unknown to them because remote from routes of travel. When the civil war came upon the nation, it drove out of Arkansas and Missouri thousands who had no other resource than to go west. The battle of Pea Ridge occurred, and we had it as a standing joke in Eastern Oregon that the retreat of Pap Price's army was kept up until it overflowed rich districts of that part of this state. Many Oregonians were attracted to the Blue mountains in 1862 by the fame of rich diggings found there the preceding fall. They were at work mining when the immense immigration of that year crossed the plains. Their march was within a few miles of the diggings, and the mining town Auburn, on Powder river, grew suddenly to 5000 population. The bulk of this immigration kept on towards the Columbia. It took up that fall all the available land in Grand Ronde valley, crossed the Blue mountains into Umatilla county and took up wide areas along the foot hills that had remained unsettled previous to 1862-3.

COWBOY VS. PLOWBOY.

This was the beginning of farming in eastern Oregon, and whatever results were obtained came as a consequence of the great rebellion. Only for that, settlement and cultivation would have been much longer retarded in that part of our state. As it was stock men held the ground and successfully kept back farm operations by circulating reports prejudicial to the farming interests. They asserted that the waving bunch grass plains were only fit for grazing and would produce no crops. That was the case all the way up Snake river. The stockmen managed to monopolize all the well grassed uplands and immigration remained passive because they feared the evils the irrepressible "cow boy" might impose upon actual settlers. It has only been very gradually that settlers have occupied any of the great interior. The Inland empire seemed to be doomed only and forever a stock range. But time made the cow boy surrender his hold over all the rich lands south of Snake river and over Umatilla valley, Grande Ronde and Powder River valleys. Even then he was left master of all of western Umatilla and northern Wasco. Stock men played "a big bluff" on all that region, and still keep up their possession; but their day is short, for settlers are learning that this great scope of country, lying close to transportation and nearest to market of all the inland wheat fields, is fully as rich soil and as productive as have proved to be the lands above them, to the eastward, along the bases of the Blue mountain range.

Within a year or two thousands have located lands from The Dalles city to the Umatilla river and all that country will henceforth produce immense harvests. It was along there that Dr. Blalock grew his 1200 acres of corn for your Portland beef operator, A. H. Johnson, with such good effect that, as his corn fields are now sown to wheat others are putting their late wheat fields into corn for the same purpose. The prairie region between the Des Chutes and John Day river, the country east of the John Day, now Gilliam county, the broad plains of sandy alluvial that constitute the new county of Morrow, that have been called the desert because great sage brush grew there and which settlers have made to blossom like a rose and proved to be exuberantly fertile and productive. All this country south of the Columbia and the thriving towns it now possesses, has been redeemed from the cowboy and claimed for possession by the farmer in scarcely more than two years just past.

THE HOME OF THE CATTLE KINGS.

This sketch is given to illustrate the tardy progress of civilization and the slow steps taken by agriculture in claiming even such convenient and available lands as are found south of the Columbia, not much over 100 miles from Portland. How then can we expect rapid regeneration of the immense scope of country that lies far south and actually remote from the settlements of to-day? A few years ago stock men claimed the entire region east of the Cascades as their own. Now settlement has invaded the Big Bend, the Yakima and Klickitat counties, has gone to Colville and has thickly settled the Palouse country. That it will go to all parts of Oregon we can fully believe, as soon as it is demonstrated that crops can be grown and that transportation will be furnished. Let us see then what sort of a region that is south of the 45th degree of latitude and west of present eastern Oregon settlements.

The writer has taken much pains to learn from persons who have traversed that region, as to its character and climate. While it is true that parts of it are very high in altitude, and cold, it is true as well that a great portion, equal in proportion to the agricultural areas of other portions of our state, is very excellent farming land. For instance, take Oregon west of the Deschutes river and we see by a glance at the map that far the greater part of the surface is occupied by inaccessible mountains. From the summit of the Cascades to the sea the mountains occupy three-fourths the area. Another glance at the map shows that the open areas east of the Cascades form three-fourths of the total. If one-third of this open land is good for farming then we shall have the same proportion of farming land found in western Oregon. This familiar presentation gives a fair and clear view of the lands of our state.

NEW REGIONS FOR AGRICULTURE.

Those who have visited middle Oregon report much excellent land upon the waters of Crooked river and along the bases of the Cascades and Blue mountains. Considerable settlement has been induced by the construction of the Short Line, on the streams putting into Snake river from the Oregon side. We have had clear accounts from men of excellent judgment concerning the country south of Burnt river. Years ago we journeyed over that country in pursuit of mines. The upland between Willow creek and the north fork of the Malheur, and between the north and south forks, and from there to the Owyhee, compose a very large aggregate of good soil. Of course the valleys of these streams are rich and fertile. Back further from the east line of the state can be found Harney valley, and land on and around Malheur lake and the streams that put into it. Various streams flow down from the Stien's mountain range. The greater part of the Owyhee valley is in Oregon. South of all these are the lakes that occupy the border between California and Oregon and extend largely into Oregon.

Mr. H. L. Rudd of Peoria, a well-to-do farmer and a man of energy, though past his prime, is fond of travel and plans excursions at a distance for every summer. His last summer's expedition was to this part of Oregon. In a recent conversation he rather enthusiastically expatiated on the resources of that region. Those who know him will not doubt his ability to judge of the practical value of farming lands. The party he was with traveled down the South Malheur to Drewsey, a small town, then north to Otis valley, then over the range to the Middle Fork, over another range to Cheese creek, then to Ironside mountains where they prospected for gold. Five or six miles from there they found a lot of old wagon irons that they supposed were abandoned and burned by the immigration of Meek's lost route, who claimed that they found gold nuggets. These they hammered on wagon tires, not dreaming about gold, and then threw them into a "blue bucket" and they got lost. Many expeditions have been fitted out to find these long lost "Blue Bucket diggings," and all have made failures. They couldn't even find in 1850 to '60 what Rudd and his company found in 1884, the irons of their burned wagons. In the creeks they found lots of mica, and Rudd thinks that was what the lost train got hold of.

Mr. Rudd represents that this Malheur region contains much excellent land that invites settlement. If the Oregon Pacific road is ever built as projected to be a continuation of the Short Line, it will find an easy route south of the Blue mountains. Then the country will become thickly settled, and will furnish a great deal of transportation. They found excellent land on Cheese creek, in Otis valley, on the South and Middle forks of the Malheur, and the main valley of this river. A year or less ago, settlers were very few indeed. Others have asserted that the uplands on the great divides were excellent soil. Rudd says that country is well watered with springs and small creeks so that it will be very easy to irrigate large tracts if needed. The swamp land [illegible] are state [illegible] to [illegible] the good land. He was shown the best of land that had been entered as swamp land, but should be claimed as homesteads. It is perhaps a little moist at times but is not truly swamp land in any sense.

CALIFORNIANS HAVE POSSESSION.

Lux & Miller of California have their immense cattle ranging all through this excellent country, and their cow boys run things to suit their employers. They buy off men who can be bought out of the way and hire them to leave the country. One man had become prosperous there, had horses and cattle ranging over a large section. He was doing so well that Lux & Miller paid him $75,000 for all his possessions, and he put his family and other property into a wagon and drove away. Miller is in congress and can work for the legislation that will suit his own interests. When Rudd was there they were gathering up 2600 head of extra beef steers in Sylvie's valley to drive them off to California. Those were only that year's stock of good beef, but would bring easily $140,000 in gold. The other stock was everywhere over a range of a hundred miles or more in extent. Stock men go in there (or rather got there years ago) and they practice the abstract science of "addition, division and silence." They respect each other's rights sufficiently to divide the country among themselves. They perhaps own a quarter section or so, with springs, places to stop at and have corrals at, and then go to work to keep all others off. It is dangerous for a settler to go into such a community to locate, for he can be damaged and tormented and made to lose greatly, all by cow boy doings.

EXCELLENT WINTER RANGE.

It looks a little peculiar for a California M. C. and cattle king to claim a hundred miles square of Oregon territory and keep actual settlers in abeyance while his bulls and cows and his cowboys inherit the land. It is not easy to see where Oregon interests come into the account. There are tens of thousands of stock—horses, cattle and sheep—that graze on the illimitable pastures of this great region. The area they occupy and monopolize is greater than all the rest of Oregon. Of course there are Oregonians who own stock and enjoy the immense revenue those pastures yield, that are far in excess of the revenue eastern Oregon gold mines ever gave. It is time that the resources of southeastern Oregon were known and realized. Strange to say of a region so isolated and remote and supposed to be of such altitude that the soil cannot produce ordinary hardy cereals and vegetables, it has been with its exceptions a splendid winter range for stock. Mr. Rudd and his company drove to the Malheur country a hundred head of horses belonging to Mr. Davis, who was with them. Rudd says he has just heard from Drewsey that these horses wintered well. Snow lay in the valley a foot deep, but the hills were bare and grass was good. Mr. Winlock Steiwer, of Fossil on the line of 45 degrees, in Gilliam county, who came down on Saturday, says that stock wintered well all about there, and cattle now make fat beef. The value of all that immense territory south of the Columbia is shown when it can send fat beef to market early in April.

BUNCH GRASS TESTS THE QUESTION.

A very simple test can be applied to all bunch grass localities to determine the value as farming land. Wherever there is deep soil and bunch grass grows luxuriantly wheat will grow just as well as bunch grass does. We have seen that agriculture has found encouragement east of the Cascades wherever it has claimed a footing. It may be possible that large areas are rocky or shallow soil, and some gravelly, but everywhere that bunch grass waves wheat will wave if given a chance. Another fact for settlers to know and pay attention to is, that thorough cultivation is required to subdue the soil. It is often taken until the third year to secure favorable results. It will be worth millions—actually millions—to immigrants and new comers of all classes, if they will burn off the bunch grass the summer before they plow it. This dry grass is wiry and doesn't rot quickly, burning the heavy top disposes of that much obstruction and there is only the root left to decompose. Turning the dry grass into ashes quickens the soil, and is a benefit. Again, shallow plowing of sod only leaves a multitude of dry bunches of roots and grass to cumber the surface and keep the soil from packing. Plow five inches deep, after burning off the dry grass, and the wheat grower should have ten bushels more to the acre, and his land be in good shape the next year for barley or corn. Good farming is required, and without it we shall see many broken farmers in that region.

Some years ago the Cold Spring country north of Pendleton was rapidly settled. It was excellent soil, but many of the first settlers, it is said, sold out in disgust for what the improvements cost, and went to make a new start elsewhere. The new men had good crops from the start. The first had just got the land subdued and didn't know it. Having traveled much over that wide region of eastern Oregon and Washington, the writer has been impressed with the necessity of doing good work to insure success. Shallow plowing won't do it.

THE DECAY OF HOSPITALITY.

PORTLAND, April 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Sir:—It being a legitimate function of a paper like yours to discuss social problems, I beg to call your attention to the phenomenon which I have, as it were, chosen for my text.

Hospitality consists in welcoming to one's house such persons as one desires to know more intimately, and entertaining them according to one's ability. And as experience teaches us (upon what principle I will not pretend to explain) that such knowledge of one's fellow creatures is greatly advanced by eating and drinking with them, this process is regarded with reason as an almost necessary part of social entertainment.

Our grandfathers, to go no further back, used occasionally to meet together and "drink tea," spending the evening quietly in conversation and whist. Charles Lamb was only a poor clerk in a public office, yet he did a great deal of informal entertaining, and his homely table was in the truest sense a social board. We may say, with the French, that we have changed all that; but has the change been for the better or for the worse?

Modern society lives very fast, not only in Oregon but all over this and other continents. One consequence is that the pure and noble spirit of hospitality has become debased. The rich vie with each other in giving costly entertainments, which involve immense display without in any degree illustrating genuine sociability. Some years ago a satirist drew a picture in which a dismal individual, at a fashionable gathering, addressed another dismal individual who was leaning against a mantelpiece, and said "Sir, as neither of us seem to know any one, don't you think we had better go home?" The person addressed was the master of the house. This was not wholly a caricature. And a very lamentable result of the system is this: that those who are not wealthy become afraid to entertain at all, lest their moderate outlay should be contrasted with the extravagance of their neighbors.

One of the greatest privileges of wealth is the power it confers, by which he who possesses it can bring together intelligent people, who would otherwise have no opportunity of meeting each other. It was because Lord Holland well understood this, that Lord Macaulay so delicately eulogized the hospitality of Holland house. Whether there is any chance in this late day of "entertaining angels unawares," may be a matter of speculation. But the rich man may still in some measure dispense the hospitality of a Holland, and the poor man the hospitality of a Lamb.

THETA.

The English Output of Minerals.

The statement of the inspectors of mines as to the minerals produced, the number of persons employed, and the accidents and deaths occasioned thereby in the year 1884 is not on the whole of so unsatisfactory a nature as the state of trade might have led us to suppose. The returns under the coal mines regulation act shows that the amount of minerals raised in 1884—included under which are coal, fireclay, ironstone, shale and other minerals—was 174,147,819 tons, as compared with 178,763,390 tons in 1883. Although the amount has fallen off by upward of four and a half million tons, the number of persons employed has increased from 514,933 to 517,628 in 1884. On the other hand, fatal accidents and the deaths caused thereby have both diminished; the accidents from 921 to 863, the deaths from 1054 to 952. The returns under the Metalliferous mines act only give the number of persons employed, the fatal accidents, and the deaths. In each case there is a marked decrease. In 1884 the number of persons employed was 44,120, as against 51,235 in 1883. The proportional reduction in accidents is even greater; for whereas there were 88 fatal accidents in 1883, causing the deaths of 86 persons, there were 54 fatal accidents, causing the deaths of 56 persons, in 1884. Thus, while the number of persons was reduced to about 12 per cent., the fatalities caused by them decreased by about 35 per cent. This, by itself, is a very satisfactory feature of the report.—*Iron*.

ADVICE TO YOUNG DOCTORS.

How to Achieve Success in their Chosen Profession

Hon. George H. Williams' Address to the Graduating Class of the Medical Department of Willamette University

Following is the full text of the commencement address delivered Monday evening at Taylor street M. E. church:

"Every girl," says Mr. Macaulay, "who has read Mrs. Marcet's little dialogues on political economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons in finance." And further says he, "Any intelligent man may now by resolutely applying himself for a few years to mathematics learn more than the great Newton knew after half a century of study and meditation." These words are full of significance. They imply that truth is everywhere and in everything and that to find and extricate this truth from the infinite mass of error by which it is surrounded, is the great work of human improvement. Every generation by discovery or experience acquires the truth not known to its predecessor which it transmits to its successor, and so from generation to generation the stores of human knowledge are increased. Whether we are wiser and better than our fathers may be a debatable question, but that we know more of the laws of nature and the truths of science than they did, no intelligent person will deny, and that they had more of this sort of knowledge than their progenitors is quite as incontestable. There is a well founded opinion that mankind grows wiser, better and happier by this increase of knowledge. Statistics, it is said, will show that the people of the civilized world taken in the aggregate, are less savage in their dispositions, more liberal and tolerant in their views, are better housed and fed and clad, and are more healthful and live longer now than they did when the Pilgrim fathers landed upon the shores of New England. Among all the discoveries and improvements made in the course of human events there is none more remarkable or beneficial to mankind than those made in medical science.

Æsculapius was the mythological god of the art of healing, and it is represented that the sick were carried to his temples to be cured by ablutions, prayers and sacrifices and indeed in many countries in the olden time medicine was the mere appendage of religion, and a minor office of the priesthood was to heal the sick by prayers, incantations and other mystical rights and ceremonies, but time and experience gradually dispelled these delusions, and led inquiry to more reasonable and practical methods of treating the diseases of the human system. Hippocrates, who lived before the Christian era, and who is called the father of medicine, is entitled to the credit of evolving from the religious mummeries of his day the doctrine that the maladies of the human family and their treatment were subject to natural laws, and not to supernatural agencies. His theory was that there were four humors in the human body—blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile—and that an undue preponderance of either of these was the proximate cause of disease, and his labor and skill were devoted to the support of this theory. But he was ignorant of the difference between veins and arteries, nerves, tendons and ligaments and of the anatomical structure of the human system. Galen, another great light in the medical world, adopted the theory that besides the solids and fluids which it contains, the human body was animated by three kinds of spirits, the vital spirits, the natural spirits and the animal spirits, and at a still later period Borelli propounded the dogma that the human body was to be regulated as a machine to which the laws of mechanics, hydraulics and hydrostatics were to be applied in the treatment of its ailments. All these theories and others too numerous to mention have been made in the crucible of experience, and from the false and the fanciful, the real and the true have been eliminated, and in this way steady and useful improvements have been made in medical science. When we consider the discoveries of Galileo and Newton we are surprised that with all the achievements in art and science of antecedent ages mankind should have remained so long ignorant of the revolutions and laws of the planetary world, but it is none the less surprising that the circulation of the blood should have been unknown until it was discovered by Harvey in 1628. It is another surprising fact that the true theory of respiration was not known until after the circulation of the blood was discovered. Less than one hundred years ago Jenner made the great discovery that vaccination would prevent the ravages of the small-pox. Prior to that time it was estimated that more than 400,000 of the people of Europe were carried off annually by this dread disease. Within the last century brilliant discoveries have been made in chemistry, microscopy, by which the germs of disease can be detected and their development traced, has shed a new light upon the medical world, comparative anatomy and physiology have furnished new and more perfect methods of investigation, and certainty in the practice of medicine has made great strides into the regions of doubt, dogmatism, and speculation. All these things show that medicine is a progressive science, that study, observation and experience dissipate error and develop truth, and that the physician of the present day may, if he will, know more of his business than the most distinguished of his predecessors in the profession. To acquire what others have ascertained and published is not all of true professional ambition. Apparently the field of exploration and discovery is illimitable. There are depths of learning not yet sounded and problems of deep import yet unsolved. Human life is a wonderful mystery, and many of the ills that flesh is heir to still challenge and defy the highest efforts of medical skill.

All disease is due to a disturbance of, or a departure from, some law of nature. The normal condition of animal existence is perfect health. Sickness is not fortuitous or accidental, but, like all other phenomena, is subject to the jurisdiction of cause and effect. Underlying the whole system of medical science is the all pervading fact that every breath of the nostrils, every drop of blood in the veins, every flutter of the nerves and every throb of pain is governed by a law as immutable as the law of gravitation. All argumentation tending to correct conclusions in medicine must proceed from this standpoint. To detect these laws, which are marvelous in number and subtlety, and to understand their operation and effect, is the achievement to which medical learning leads its votaries. Medical science is greatly indebted for its recent triumphs to the substitution of the inductive instead of the deductive or Aristotelian mode of reasoning which obtained in former times, or in other words, the unknown has been deduced from the known not by arguing from the general to the particular but from the particular to the general. Assuming (all other things being equal) that like causes produce like effects, the law of any phenomena in pathology is to be determined by analyzing and reducing those phenomena to their elemental factors, and then by careful and exhaustive observation attest the presence or absence of all or some of these factors whenever the like phenomena appear, and thus it may be found that the presence of one or more of these factors always accompany, create or control the phenomena. Mathematical exactitude may not be attainable in this way, and sometimes there may be influences at work which the most critical examination cannot detect, but by such means the true is sifted out from the false, the cause from its concomitants, and mere speculation thereon is reduced to scientific knowledge. Materia medica is a boundless field prospected only to a limited extent. When the cause and nature of a disease are known the next thing is to apply a remedy. Logically it would seem that if the cause can be and is removed a cure would be effected, and to that end it is generally necessary to introduce into the disordered system some foreign substance either to eradicate the cause or neutralize and destroy its effects. This is the domain of absolute empiricism. No one, otherwise than by actual experiment, can tell whether a drug, a plant, or a fluid will extirpate a disease. Possibly there may be among the productions of nature remedies for all abnormal interruptions of health, but all we know now is that some maladies may be cured and others mitigated by the use of vegetable and mineral substances. Perhaps it may be allowable to suggest that physicians are inclined to reject information as to these matters not coming from professional sources. Peruvian bark, in its various forms, is extensively and successfully used, and has a recognized place in materia medica, but the knowledge of its medicinal virtues was derived from the fact that it was eaten by the untutored natives of the country where it grows, to counteract the malarial influences of the climate in which they live. Doubtless there are many traditions and experiments among the unlearned that may be appropriated to useful purposes by the learned. "Try all things and hold fast that which is good," seems to be the correct rule in the field of empiricism. No profession affords a wider scope of higher considerations for industry, learning and great abilities than the medical profession, and there is none in which there is more of ignorance and incompetency. Many unqualified persons find their way into the legal and clerical professions, but they soon sink to a level corresponding to their lack of learning and abilities, because the duties of these professions are of such a public nature that people can soon distinguish between those who are fit and those who are unfit for their vocations, and besides in these professions, and especially in the legal profession, public controversy brings intellect into collision with disastrous results to the feeble minded or [illegible] ant. All classes and [illegible] ble to die, and therefore [illegible] difficult, if not impossible [illegible] inevitable, or is due to [illegible] medical attendants, and [illegible] opportunities to form a correct [illegible] the subject. When disease [illegible] system, ordinarily it [illegible] dency to resist and overcome [illegible] not unfrequently this [illegible] irrespective of extraneous aid, [illegible] it is difficult to tell whether [illegible] to the skill of the doctor or the [illegible] ergies of his patient. My [illegible] learned professions are [illegible] persons without the requisite [illegible] this is emphatically so as to the [illegible] sion. The responsibilities of [illegible] chiefly to property; clergymen [illegible] morals of the people, but [illegible] in the hands of the physician. [illegible] ed opportunities for doing [illegible] has infinitely greater opportunities [illegible] evil than any other profession [illegible] sands are probably destroyed [illegible] sons pretending to practice [illegible] sands of others are made [illegible] the reckless experiments of [illegible] Society ought to be protected [illegible] the strong arm of the [illegible] should be allowed to [illegible] community as a physician [illegible] proof that he has been [illegible] prepared for his profession. [illegible] diagnosis of a disease is [illegible] necessity for its proper [illegible] plain dictate of common sense [illegible] do this, especially in [illegible] cases, who has not studied [illegible] stand the organs of the human [illegible] tions to each other and their [illegible] tions. All men cannot be great [illegible] more than all men can be great [illegible] phers, but, as a general rule [illegible] tific will be the most skillful [illegible] physician. Truth, like an [illegible] constantly undermining all [illegible] ditions and superstitions, and it is [illegible] to consider how many medical [illegible] and schools have been [illegible] blazing rays of science. [illegible] one time an ignoble [illegible] carried on by barbers [illegible] to their business, but it has [illegible] investigation to be one of the most [illegible] honorable of the professions. [illegible] of modern times are more [illegible] tainly none more beneficial [illegible] anæsthetics in surgical operations. [illegible] tion can be formed of the amount [illegible] suffering prevented in this way. [illegible] amputated, and the dangerous and [illegible] of the surgeon's knife and [illegible] formed upon living subjects [illegible] pain as though they were folded in [illegible] natural sleep. Hospitals have [illegible] tively pleasant retreats, and [illegible] has been robbed of many of its [illegible] by means of this invaluable [illegible] ing to the laws of nature all [illegible] by the lapse of time, and it is [illegible] the physician to contend with [illegible] enemies of human existence [illegible] have produced their legitimate [illegible] called to the tender offices of the [illegible] provide for the indiscretions of [illegible] tablish the vigor of mature [illegible] the sorrows and sufferings of [illegible] old age. Here is a broad field [illegible] tion and exercise of the noblest [illegible] human nature. To be able [illegible] pret correctly the symptoms of [illegible] case and to apply the proper [illegible] of course the first qualification [illegible] physician, but there are other [illegible] he can contribute, if not to the [illegible] to the comfort of suffering humanity [illegible] the effect of mental impressions [illegible] that a criminal sentenced to death [illegible] to a dark cellar with the [illegible] blood vessel in his body was [illegible] he was to be left there to bleed [illegible] arations were made according [illegible] made into his flesh, a stream of [illegible] lowed to fall into a receptacle [illegible] blood was flowing, and the [illegible] the effect of his imagination. [illegible] true or not, there is no doubt [illegible] of the mind have great influence [illegible] especially when it is unnerved [illegible] disease. Faith, it is said, [illegible] tains, and confidence in the [illegible] of the physician is like a [illegible] chamber of sickness. [illegible] dull eye brighten and [illegible] cheek when it has been [illegible] doctor has come? For the [illegible] and suffering there is [illegible] words, hope in a [illegible] age in the confident [illegible] Sickness is no respecter of [illegible] wind, goeth where it listeth, [illegible] physician is required to follow [illegible] of want and destitution. [illegible] able duties in this way [illegible] upon him, without the [illegible] receiving compensation for [illegible] This is a severe task but it [illegible] properly be shunned. Humanity [illegible] the impecunious, the improvident [illegible] moral as well as the more deserving [illegible] cared for in sickness, and no [illegible] of the burden falls upon the [illegible] This is a work that is twice blessed, [illegible] him who gives and him who [illegible] physicians must be good [illegible] exercise that charity which is "[illegible] to be entreated." The crowning [illegible] christian civilization is its charitable [illegible] Whatever may be thought [illegible] creeds and ceremonies, the [illegible] church organizations for the [illegible] nate and the afflicted, their [illegible] ity and mercy, their houses and [illegible] pitals, will make and preserve [illegible] pregnable wall of protection and [illegible] sonal courage deserves and [illegible] miration. We call the man a [illegible] death upon the battle field [illegible] men are those who [illegible] themselves in the brilliant and [illegible] of war, but the physician who [illegible] fight the wasting pestilence [illegible] bidden to the murky seats of [illegible] who confronts as duty [illegible] rows of death, displays [illegible] the fierce warrior upon fields of [illegible] nage. Modern philanthropy [illegible] ence have joined hands to [illegible] interests of the people. [illegible] of health and quarantine [illegible] means not only for the [illegible] ledge, but for the [illegible] Asylums for the insane, and [illegible] been founded, and homes [illegible] lished for those who on account [illegible] infirmities need succor, [illegible] of these beneficent institutions [illegible] under the supervision of [illegible] sion. No one can estimate [illegible] venting the spread of infection [illegible] diseases or appreciate their [illegible] longation of human life. [illegible] come and go, but these [illegible] ever. Men always have and [illegible] the laws of their being, and [illegible] themselves. No judge or jury [illegible] pain and suffering follow the [illegible] as much certainty as night [illegible] Microbes float in the atmosphere [illegible] air we inhale. Our labors [illegible] full of pitfalls and perils, [illegible] befall other avocations, the [illegible] physician and surgeon [illegible] mand. Ambition agitates [illegible] age and country. Some seek [illegible] achievements of war. Some [illegible] the accumulation of wealth [illegible] office and power, but there is [illegible] useful than the ambition to [illegible] the multitudinous ills which [illegible] family. Every man who [illegible] sion contributes something to [illegible] vation or something to its [illegible] or. To know a rule of practice [illegible] is better to know the [illegible] There is a philosophy in every [illegible] deeper the practitioner [illegible] the higher he will rise in his [illegible] professional men are content [illegible] edge they acquire in learning [illegible] They stop studying and [illegible] Their castle of indolence is a [illegible] rity. Different men no doubt [illegible] aptitudes for different spheres [illegible] born with a poetical faculty [illegible] ural taste for painting and [illegible] adaptability for the learned [illegible] sessed by others, but it [illegible] pens that the untiring student [illegible] brilliant but less industrious [illegible] what he ought to be and [illegible] should aim to be respectable, [illegible] in his profession. He may [illegible] rity for a mere livelihood, or [illegible] in the ranks, a "hero in the [illegible] not a chance in a lottery, [illegible] struggle. Professional men [illegible] and to wait." True merit [illegible] just reward. "Seest thou a [illegible] business, he shall stand before [illegible] be remembered—

"Persevera[illegible]
Keeps honor bright, to have done is to [illegible]
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty [illegible]
In monumental mockery."

The German university [illegible] tains a list of 2125 academic [illegible] students, of whom 707 [illegible] ceutical. The [illegible] Berlin 994, Munich [illegible] 68, Griefswald 450, [illegible] Bonn 289, Halle, 28[illegible] burg each 267. [illegible] Strasbourg 111, [illegible] Kiel 175, Jena 152, [illegible]

The Oregonian
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 188

REVERENCE IN WORSHIP.

Sermon by the Rev Wm. E. Stevenson at the F
United Presbyterian Church Sunday April 12

Text: "Keep thy foot when thou goest t
house of God and be more ready to hear than
offer the sacrifice of fools."—Ec. 5: 1.
God is a spirit, and they that worship h
must worship him in spirit and in truth. G
is omniscient, and we cannot mock him w
the hollow service of the lips nor deceive h
with an outward semblance.
Man looks on the outward appearance,
God looketh upon the heart. The scriptures
erywhere warn us against thoughtlessness a
heartlessness in the worship of God. An
spiritual, heartless worship is not only unacce
able to him—it is offensive. But a deep, rev
ent spiritual, soul worship is to him a pleas
sacrifice. When the outward attitude is spok
of—as it is frequently in the scriptures—it
not meant that there is anything in attitude
posture of the body itself but only as represe
tative of the condition of the mind and hea
Thus in our text "Keep thy foot when th
goest to the house of God." The meaning
not in the literal words that we should give
tention to our feet, but that we should bring w
us that behavior, reverence and homage wh
is becoming in the house of God. The Jews
olden times had an iron plate at the doors
their places of worship on which they clea
their shoes—not only of the mire, but as an
pression of reverence in entering the house
God—then having entered they sat down a
silently and reverently reflected on him wh
they were about to worship. Two points
suggested by the text. First: What is meant
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shipers offer the sacrifice of fools? Secon
The acceptable service of Christian wors
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the imperative necessity of the first duty of
tending the sanctuary he called attention to
unspiritual worship which is called the sacri
of fools. He remarked that this is strong
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and therefore his hearers could not take offen
There is a vast amount of this kind of wors
all through the church—in congregations
assemble to be preached at, to be sung to an
be prayed for. Their idea seems to be that t
have hired a preacher to do the preaching
the praying, and in many instances a choir to
the singing, and all they have to do is to co
there and rest, and observe or criticize or
the styles of hats, bonnets or dresses, or sle
away the weary hour of divine worship. If
sermon is fine and entertaining the praise
worship goes mostly to the minister. If dysp
sia or low spirits has made it dull or more te
ous, they sleep or complain. When the mi
ter says, "Let us pray," they sit in their p
and fan themselves, or rise only to look listles
around and fidget about as though
was no affair of theirs. It is
the minister's business to pray, and theirs
bear with or pass judgment as to whether it w
a sweet prayer or a dull prayer, whether
is a long prayer or a short prayer. A
then when it comes to the service of so
that interesting part of divine service wh
should be a hearty, soul-stirring praise
Almighty God by the whole congregation, to
them sit mute in their pews while a select ch
up in an organ loft sings in the most artis
style some operatic strains for their enterta
ment—oh, is it not pitiful? Is it not a sacrif
that cannot be acceptable to God? And yet t
is a true representation of much of the so-cal
worship of the present day. Now, brethren
do not bring all these charges against you,
come, let us examine into our own conduct a
see if we properly keep our feet when we
into God's sanctuary, and into our own he
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If those who know themselves to be ea
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"I wonder if she's worth my wait in col
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New York Journal.
There will probably be a revival in Lon
of Macready's Jingo song of 187
We don't want to fight but by Jingo if we d
We've got the ships we've got the men and w
got the money too.
A young Crichton. Young lady—And how
Johnny getting on at the new school, M
Scatterpole? Mrs. Scatterpole—O beautiful
my dear. He's learning six languages—Fren
German, Latin, Greek, Algebra and Eucli
Fun.
A limb of a tree fell on the head of a Misso
man the other day and penetrated his skull.
is such an unusual occurrence for anything
penetrate the skull of a Missouri man that he
now regarded as a wonderful curiosity.—Ne
man Independent.
The curtain had just dropped on the first
and he already had his hat in hand when sh
putting her hand in her pocket, said: "He
dear, I thought you would want one, y
needn't go out," and she handed him a clove.
Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.
Smith keeps a savage dog on his premis
and near his kennel a board is displayed with
warning in large letters, "Beware of the dog
"I suppose," said Jones, pointing to the war
ing, "you have printed that sign in large lette
so that 'he who runs may read.'" "No," s
Smith, "but that he who reads may run."
Boston Courier.
During the prevalence of the great plague
London, 1665, there was a notorious bo
searcher, or plunderer of dead men's cloth
etc., named Snacks. The progress of the dise
so rapidly increased his business that he fou
more upon his hands than he could convenie
ly perform, and therefore offered half his pro
to any one who would assist him in his has
ened occupation. They who accepted his of
were said to go with Snacks. Hence the orig
of the expression.—Leeds Mercury.

POLITICAL EXPRESSION.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper, the author of "Pr
erbial Philosophy," says he never had any pr
from the American edition of his works. He
as well off as his readers.—Freeman's Journ
The St. Louis *Republican* shows that it und
stands the situation exactly, and how Mr
John fits into it by advising him to confine
missionary efforts to the doubtful states and
meet the requirements of a long felt want.
There is no beating around the bush by t
southern democratic journals when they tell
Cleveland that he can fool with civil service
form in the north as much as he chooses, b
that the movement has "no part in southe
politics," as the Vicksburg *Herald* puts it.
Panama is a place where no civil service
form keeps rotation in office from rotati
Since January 1st it has had four different pre
dents. Panama must be a place after Vice Pr
ident Hendricks' own heart.—Baltimore Ame
can.
The esteemed New York *World* pronoun
Minister Phelps "an unknown person of unc
tain democracy." This is not exact. Phelp
an unknown person, but he wore out two s
of false teeth in abusing Abraham Linc
twenty years ago, so there's nothing uncert
about his democracy.—Philadelphia Press.
Brother Beecher tells the south that "a c
federate brigadier is just as good as a northe
brigadier," and as an abstract proposition
assent to it. The trouble is, however, t
under the new dynasty the claim is set up t
he is a mighty sight better.—Philadelphia Pr

the feeble minded of poor-y educ
ant. All classes and ages of the
ble to die, and therefore when death
difficult, if not impossible to tell
inevitable, or is due to the incapacity
medical attendants, and the public
opportunities to form a correct judgment
the subject. When disease attacks the
system, ordinarily it encounters a
dency to resist and overcome the
not unfrequently this tendency
irrespective of extraneous aid, and in
it is difficult to tell whether the recovery
to the skill of the doctor or the recuperative
ergies of his patient. My opinion is
learned professions are too easy of
persons without the requisite qualifications
this as emphatically so as to the medical
sion The responsibilities of lawyers
chiefly to property, clergymen attend
morals of the people, but health and
in the hands of the physician. With
ed opportunities for doing good, the
has infinitely greater opportunities for
evil than any other professional man.
sands are probably destroyed every year
sons pretending to practice medicine,
sands of others are made wretched for
the reckless experiments of these
Society ought to be protected from
the strong arm of the criminal law.
should be allowed to hold himself out
community as a physician unless
proof that he has been thoroughly
prepared for his profession. To
diagnosis of a disease is the primary
necessity for its proper treatment,
plain dictate of common sense that
do this, especially in complex
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burg each 261. Tubingen
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Kiel 175, Jena 162, Giessen 14

The Oregonian.

SDAY MORNING, APRIL 16 1885.

REVERENCE IN WORSHIP.

Sermon by the Rev Wm R. Stevenson at the First United Presbyterian Church Sunday, April 12.

Text "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to offer the sacrifice of fools. —Ec. 5 1

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. God is omniscient, and we cannot mock him with the hollow service of the lips nor deceive him with an outward semblance

Man looks on the outward appearance, but God looketh upon the heart. The scriptures everywhere warn us against thoughtlessness and heartlessness in the worship of God An unspiritual, heartless worship is not only unacceptable to him—it is offensive But a deep, reverent, spiritual, soul-worship is to him a pleasing sacrifice. When the outward attitude is spoken of—as it so frequently is in the scriptures—it is not meant that there is anything in attitude or posture of the body itself, but only as representative of the condition of the mind and heart. Take in our text "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God. The meaning is not in the literal words that we should give attention to our feet, but that we should bring with us that behavior, reverence and homage which is becoming in the house of God The Jews in olden times had an iron plate at the doors of their places of worship on which they cleaned their shoes—not only of the mire, but as an expression of reverence in entering the house of God—then having entered they sat down and silently and reverently reflected on him whom they were about to worship Two points are suggested by the text. First, What is meant by the sacrifice of fools. How do professed worshipers offer the sacrifice of fools? Second, The acceptable service of Christian worship in God's house. The preacher said it was not only an imperative duty but a delightful privilege to attend the services of the sanctuary, and brought to the support of his argument numerous scriptural references. Having thus shown the imperative necessity of the first duty of attending the sanctuary he called attention to that unspiritual worship which is called the sacrifice of fools. He remarked that this is strong language, but it was not his, but that of the spirit, and therefore his hearers could not take offense. There is a vast amount of this kind of worship all through the church—in congregations that assemble to be preached at, to be sung to and to be prayed for Their idea seems to be that they have hired a preacher to do the preaching and the praying, and in many instances a choir to do the singing, and all they have to do is to come there and rest, and observe or criticize or note the styles of hats, bonnets or dresses, or sleep away the weary hour of divine worship If the sermon is fine and entertaining the praise and worship goes mostly to the minister If dyspepsia or low spirits has made it dull or more tedious, they sleep or complain When the minister says, "Let us pray," they sit in their pews and fan themselves, or rise only to look listlessly around and fidget about as though it was no affair of theirs It is the minister's business to pray, and theirs to hear with or pass judgment as to whether it was a sweet prayer or a dull prayer, whether it is a long prayer or a short prayer And then when it comes to the service of song, that interesting part of divine service which should be a hearty, soul-stirring praise to Almighty God by the whole congregation, to see them sit mute in their pews while a select choir up in an organ loft sings in the most artistic style some operatic strains for their entertainment—oh, is it not pitiful? Is it not a sacrifice that cannot be acceptable to God? And yet this is a true representation of much of the so-called worship of the present day Now, brethren, I do not bring all these charges against you, but come, let us examine into our own conduct and see if we properly keep our feet when we go into God's sanctuary, and into our own hearts and see if we offer him that attentive spiritual worship which is due to his holy name

If those who know themselves to be easily overcome with sleep felt deeply that they were in the presence of Almighty God and that the duty of the hour now is reverent, loving and adoring worship of the great God, surely they would not settle themselves into positions that invite drowsiness; surely they would not indulge that tempter which destroys their own worship, dampens the fervor of others and has such a deadening effect upon the earnestness and enthusiasm of the preacher

Again, do we not find that often when we were exhibiting all the outward decorum becoming in the sanctuary, our hearts were strangers to God and we were there for very different purposes than holy worship

In the healthy earnest, devout worshiping congregation the people come together punctually, they greet each other kindly when they meet, but not to talk and laugh and make plans for the coming week.

Concluding, the speaker exhorted his hearers to remember that the day was holy, the place in which they worshiped was holy, the being whom they assembled to worship was holy, and to serve him in an acceptable manner they must serve him with reverence and godly fear

TALK OF THE DAY

The Canadian troops are not anticipating a Riel nice time in the northwest. But they must keep Winnipegging away!—Boston Advertiser

Bill Nye calls attention to the fact that the brain weighs about twenty times as much as the tongue, and, therefore, there is no physiological law which requires us to tell all we know

The secret of Tennyson's wonderful "Ode to Freedom" has at last been revealed Mary Anderson presented him with a bottle of Kentucky whisky.—Philadelphia Press.

"I wonder if she's worth my wait in cold?" mused the youth who lingered outside the church wherein his girl worshiped, while the ten-degrees-below-zero air nipped his nose —New York Journal.

There will probably be a revival in London of Macready's Jingo song of 1877

"We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do
We've got the ships we've got the men and we've got the money too

A young Crichton.—Young lady—And how is Johnny getting on at the new school, Mrs Scatterpole? Mrs. Scatterpole—O, beautifully, my dear! He's learning six languages—French German, Latin, Greek, Algebra and Euclid'—Ex.

A limb of a tree fell on the head of a Missouri man the other day and penetrated his skull It is such an unusual occurrence for anything to penetrate the skull of a Missouri man that he is now regarded as a wonderful curiosity —New York Independent.

The curtain had just dropped on the first act and he already had his hat in hand when she, putting her hand in her pocket, said "Here, dear, I thought you would want one you needn't go out," and she handed him a clove —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph,

Smith keeps a savage dog on his premises, and near its kennel a board is displayed with the warning in large letters, "Beware of the dog "I suppose," said Jones, pointing to the warning, "you have painted that sign in large letters so that 'he who runs may read' " 'No,' said Smith, "but that he who reads may run"—Boston Courier

During the prevalence of the great plague of London, 1665, there was a notorious body-snatcher, or plunderer of dead men's clothes, etc., named Snacks. The progress of the disease so rapidly increased his business that he found more upon his hands than he could conveniently perform, and therefore offered half his profits to any one who would assist him in his hard earned occupation. They who accepted his offer were said to go with Snacks Hence the origin of the expression."—Leeds Mercury

POLITICAL EXPRESSION.

Mr Martin F Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," says he never had any profit from the American edition of his works He is as well off as his readers —Freeman's Journal

The St. Louis *Republican* shows that it understands the situation exactly and how Mr St. John fits into it by advising him to confine his missionary efforts to the doubtful states and so meet the requirements of a long felt want.

There is no beating around the bush by the southern democratic journals when they tell Mr Cleveland that he can fool with civil service reform in the north as much as he chooses, but that the movement has "no part in southern politics," as the Vicksburg *Herald* puts it

Panama is a place where no civil service reform keeps rotation in office from rotating Since January 1 it has had four different presidents. Panama must be a place after Vice President Hendricks' own heart.—Baltimore American

The esteemed New York *World* pronounces Minister Phelps "an unknown person of uncertain democracy" This is not exact. Phelps is an unknown person, but he wore out two sets of false teeth in abusing Abraham Lincoln twenty years ago, so there's nothing uncertain about his democracy —Philadelphia Press.

Brother Beecher tells the south that "a confederate brigadier is just as good as a northern brigadier," and as an abstract proposition we assent to it. The trouble is, however, that under the new dynasty the claim is set up that he is a mighty sight better.—Philadelphia Press.

TO DAIRYMEN.

Why Producers get so Little for Their Butter.

Mr J B Knapp's Explanation of the Matter and the Remedy he Proposes to Benefit Both Buyer and Seller

At the meeting of dairymen held in this city last Monday, to effect the organization of an association, the chairman, Mr J B Knapp, made the following able statement of the condition of the dairy interests in Oregon, giving some very pertinent suggestions and conclusions in reference to the course to be pursued in the future

Gentlemen of the Convention I was asked to sign a call for this convention of dairymen I did so believing that a convention of those engaged in dairy industry in this state and the adjoining territory might result in material benefit to all concerned The object of this assembling, as I understand it, is to survey the present condition and circumstances, that surround us, and to devise ways and means for improvement The dairy industry interests not only those engaged in it, but every citizen of the state also, for all are consumers of dairy products The first question that arises then is what is the present condition? In answer I would say we are without organization or system, every person engaged in this business is a going by himself groping his way in the dark without knowing whether he is afoot or on horseback As a branch of agriculture, this industry ranks third in importance and yet there is not in this city or state a single house or business establishment devoted entirely to the care and sale of dairy products We have no established market we have no standard or regulator of quality or prices

The present system, or I should say want of system, in marketing dairy products has a natural tendency to depress prices to the lowest level leaving the producer powerless to prevent it, while it is a notorious fact that the state does not produce enough for home consumption, while it is a fact that hundreds of tons are annually imported to supply the wants of our citizens, and bogus or imitation products can here find sale with unblushing impunity Let us examine for a few moments the present system of marketing dairy products I would like to hold it up to your gaze and see how you like it. You have grown into it so gradually, and have become so accustomed to it possibly you will not recognize the picture when you see it. Here is the picture

Dairies located on or near the navigable rivers are in the habit of sending their butter weekly, put up in two pound rolls, packed in chests for that special purpose—a very good arrangement—and generally the butter arrives in fair condition A similar practice prevails along the line of railroads. Those farmers and small dairies more remote from the lines of transportation come in town semi-occasionally in wagons, and bring their butter in candle boxes, soap or coal oil boxes, baskets or buckets or any sort of package they may have at hand they peddle around to families or sell to stores in exchange for such goods as their necessities may require at prices ranging from ten to twenty cents a pound less than is obtained by first-class dairies The country merchant receives it in exchange for goods, good, bad and indifferent all of a price for they cannot afford to offend a good customer by discriminating against the quality of their butter, and this indiscriminate gathering of a few weeks trade is packed together in any and every sort of boxes that have accumulated in the back shed, and shipped off to a commission merchant in this city to be sold for whatever it will bring, and is sold probably at about one-half the price of fair dairy butter A few dairies are shipped weekly to several of the leading hotels and restaurants who want a first-rate uniform article and are willing to pay for it.

A dozen or more of the best family grocers receive from one to three or four dairies each, weekly, agreeing to pay "the highest market price," as they have fastidious customers who want the best. A few stores buy from those who come in wagons, and pay in goods they buy cheap and sell cheap A dozen to twenty commission merchants make up the balance of those who receive and handle dairy products Thus we have, after enumerating hotels, restaurants, family grocers, stores and commission merchants, at least fifty places which receive butter direct from you and consume or sell it. Among dairymen it is quite a point to get a leading family grocer to take their butter at the highest market prices. They are charmed and fascinated with the idea that they receive the highest market price Why! that is fair dealing, no one would ask fairer terms than that any man ought to be satisfied with the highest market price Our dairyman goes to town to make his monthly settlement, repeating often to himself, "the highest market price" canvassing in his own mind what is most wanted at home that he can take back to surprise his wife and children Imagine his surprise on receiving his returns at the figures "25c per pound" attracts his eye he exclaims "Why, I thought butter was bringing 30c per pound!"

How his heart sinks within him when he is told, "You can go out and buy the the best dairies of any commission merchant at 25c, and you have to pay them a commission out of that, if they sell for you" So he goes home lean in pocket, without taking any extras, and consoles himself that he gets the 'highest market price" There is an old adage which says, 'It takes two to make a bargain"—one to buy and one to sell Each has a voice in the transaction

Dairymen, have you any voice in this transaction? Have you any voice in this "highest market price business?" Not a cent's worth You are not even consulted and if you were, through courtesy and form of fair dealing, consulted, it would do you no good—you have no voice in the matter You have to submit, like a lamb led to the slaughter, without raising a squeal You are the producer, the one party to the transaction, the most important party, too the one who has most at stake, and yet no voice in the matter.

Dairymen of Oregon, did it ever occur to you how this 'highest market price" business was made up? How this state of affairs is brought about and maintained? I hear some one whisper, "It's the rascally men we deal with" Not a bit of it! I know them all, personally The family grocers and the commission merchants I know them to be, generally, high minded, fair-dealing men The fault is not in the men we deal with, but in the system of our marketing dairy products Or, as I said at the outset, the want of system There is no sound, common sense business principle in this way of doing business The fault is ours, and the remedy lies within our reach I have just said the fault was not with the men we deal with Let us examine the matter a little and see whether my assertion is true

For the sake of argument we will suppose there are a dozen leading family grocers receiving your butter agreeing to pay the "highest market price' As they meet each other the question is asked "How do you sell the best dairy butter?' The answer comes, "thirty cents," and the counter reply, "so are we there's no necessity going below that figure And so word is passed from house to house and the price is uniform for a while at 30c.

Monday morning Mrs. Boarding housekeeper starts out to make purchases There's vigor in her gait and determination in her eye She is bent on accomplishing something She calls at Smith's and inquires the price of butter Mr Smith blandly replies, "30c., madam" "That's too much, I can't pay it. My boarders gobble down butter just as though it didn't cost anything" Smith is passive and unmoved by pathetic appeals, and calls on Beno, when the same question is asked and similar answer returned

She renews the attack "Mr Beno, I want butter cheaper, I can't pay 30 cents' Oh, well, this way, here is some butter I can sell you at 27½ cents. He opens the chest and she takes up a roll, gouges a sample with her thumb nail, tastes it, smells it, and sniffs her nose "No, Beno, you must think I'm green if I'd take that home to my boarders. Hain't you got any better butter than this?" "Certainly madam plenty of it, but you asked for cheaper butter Here's a chest of Musgrove's, here is Menzie's, here is Edwards', just come from the dairy, all first-rate, price 30 cents.' 'Too much, won't pay it.' 'Well, madam, I fear we can't suit you, perhaps you had better go around to Russ'" "Well now I guess I know Russ better than you do He's the best judge of butter in this city, and he knows what to ask for it, don't you forget it." "You can't make anything out of him" She next puts in an appearance at Sealy & Mason's "Mr Sealy, I want some first rate butter" "Well, here is Hathaway's first-rate" She takes up a roll and again her thumb nail goes for a thimble-full sample she tastes it, smacks her lips "Yes, that's good. What's the price?" "Thirty cents, madam.'

'Thirty cents! Why, you must have got up late this morning Why, you don't pretend to ask more than your neighbors, do you?" "No, we do not but they ask thirty cents, and get it, too' "Oh, I see you ain't posted I've just come from Beno's and he didn't ask but 27½ cents.' "It must have been inferior butter that he offered you at that price" "No, it wasn't he said it was first-rate Musgrove was the name on the box, and Menzie and another name I forget."

And so the dialogue goes on, she making the most solemn assertions as to the truth of the matter offering to go right back with him to Beno to verify her statements. Sealy begins to weaken, and wishing to end the matter asks "How much do you want?" She replies that she would take ten rolls. He opens two or three chests to see how much he has on hand, and is doubting in his own mind whether it will all work off before the next shipment arrives and impatient to end the matter he replies, "Well, cash down you may take ten rolls at 27½ cents' She demurs to the cash down Sealy is firm, and finally, rather than fail of her object she complies, and as she pays her money demands a receipted bill She hurries home and off to her friends in the same business to boast of her accomplishment who in turn start out to make purchases, going the rounds of the trade armed with the receipted bill to produce when necessary to convince doubting ones that the market has broken This is not an isolated case, but a sample of the practice of many upon the grocers and commission merchants to break down prices

The grocer, "the highest market price" fellows are trading on your capital instead of his own he makes his regular profit all the same whether he returns to you 30 cents 25 cents or even 20 cents. He has nothing at stake and loses nothing by the break in the market If he paid a definite price for each shipment as it arrived, as he does for all other goods it would be necessary for him to buoy the market to save his profits, as it is he loses nothing if the market goes down If through his carelessness or neglect it is left in the back room till it becomes stale and is finally sold at 30 to 50 per cent. below the market he loses nothing, the loss is yours

If he gave you the full benefit of his retail sales charging you a certain percentage on the same, as the retail merchants, then it would be a fair deal As it now is, it would be a very one-sided affair, like a jug handle, all on one side, and the handle happens to be not on your side Again there is constant competition among them to gain trade, frequently shading prices to gain custom they do it on their own goods, why not on yours If I or any other dairyman should divide up my shipments and send to half a dozen different houses who are in strong competition with each other, would not the tendency be to lower prices and would you not think it very foolish policy in me to do so? No more foolish than for us as a class to scatter our products in so many different places, Instead of this we ought to combine and concentrate our business, co-operate together and place ourselves in a position to exercise our rights in having a voice in maintaining the prices of our products

Unless we do it we are whipped, and we might as well acknowledge a Bull Run defeat and go home To succeed in the future we must reform our errors and adopt a more sensible, rational method of transacting our business Now let us make another examination and see what this "highest market price" business costs you There is much more butter sold at 25 cents and under than above that price, so we will take that figure for a medium. The grocer's ostensible profit is 2½ cents per pound or 5 cents per roll—never less than that. He charges his customers 60 cents per roll, and from that to 70 cents, making about three changes in the year He is very particular to sustain prices of his retail trade, he does not allow the fluctuations and changes of the jobbing market to affect the retail, and hence his profits are oftener 5 cents per pound than below that figure, and frequently 7½ or 10 cents. His extreme lowest profit is 2½ cents when he returns you 25 cents. Now 2½ cents on 25 cts is 10 per cent commission, which you pay when the commission merchant charges you but 5 per cent. When his profits are 10 cents a roll you can pay him 20 per cent. commission, and so on from 30 to 40 per cent., while the commission merchant is doing the business all the time at 5 per cent.

The commission merchant charges me 5 per cent, uniform rate all the year round, stands ready to do your business at the same price, will some of you please inform me what benefit you derive from this style of business? I pay a direct commission charge of 5 per cent, charged plainly in every account sale, no humbug about it. You are economical, don't like to pay a commission, so you pay an indirect commission of from two to eight times as much as I do Your half-grown schoolboy can make better figuring It is charitable to believe that you have been under a delusion and given the matter no serious thought. If I have now opened your eyes to see it as I see it, and have seen it for years, this convention will have accomplished some good If you like the picture you might frame it and hang it up in your dairy as a reminder of your past foolishness and a warning never to repeat the same error Again another element of depression to our industry has made its appearance since we have the railroad connection with the outside world Bogus dairy products have made their appearance and threaten to throttle our industry, for they are offered and can be offered at prices which defy all competition from honest dairy products Seeing this evil coming upon us the past year I saw the necessity of legislation to protect us as well as consumers from this importation Before the meeting of the last legislature of this state I wrote an article calling attention to this matter and had it published in all the agricultural papers of the state and THE OREGONIAN and the result has been a law was passed for the benefit of all concerned and a dairy commission appointed to put the law into execution

Now that the state has come to our relief in that respect we all have a direct interest in seeing that law properly enforced and it seems to me that now is an opportune time for us to make a radical change, turn over a new leaf, stop our former foolishness and start right and endeavor to keep right. The question then arises what shall we do? where and how begin

I will in few words give you my ideas on the subject. What we want and ought to have is a commission house established for the care and sale of dairy products devoted to that exclusively, nothing else, especially constructed and fitted for that business We should band ourselves together as an association of dairymen, all go together, pull together for the one object of promoting our own interests in this business We as dairymen, through the officers of the association, will have a controlling voice in fixing prices. Our products will be brought together in one house, arriving weekly from the different dairies and daily from some source Such a house would be of great advantage to all we can there compare our products with each other and see where others excel us, and where we excel others This would beget a spirit of honorable emulation among ourselves for improvement and greater perfection It would be a perpetual school in dairy matters It would also become a bureau of information on all matters pertaining to the dairy industry Butter makers, cheese makers and milkers seeking employment in the dairy would here apply, leave their names and address dairymen in want of such help would here make their wants known, those having dairies to lease or cows to sell, or wishing to buy cows or bulls would here make a record of their wants, all these advantages, and many more I might enumerate, we could have without expense Portland, the metropolis of the northwest, ought to have such a house for dairy products I was never in a city the size of Portland but what had one or more such houses Twenty-eight years ago, when I first went to San Francisco, at that time not as large as Portland is now, I found there a house devoted to dairy products, and others have since been established A house suitable for such business requires special construction and fittings this would involve expense which we are not prepared to meet

Under present circumstances I would suggest this plan which involves no expense 1 Let us organize ourselves into a dairymen's association and elect our officers 2 Instruct the executive committee, or a committee appointed for that purpose, to canvass among the different commission houses who now handle dairy products, and arrange with some one house to receive and transact our business for the time being and until such time as we can get a suitable house constructed and find a suitable party to occupy it When such a house is selected by the committee let us at once withdraw our patronage from all other places and concentrate it all to the one selected An arrangement of this kind can all be accomplished and put in working order before Saturday night of the present week, can just as well be done in a week as to be a year about it, and in a few months we can probably arrange for a suitable house of our own Now, I would not advocate a joint stock or any other company made up by the association to do our business Let such house be occupied by an independent party who is qualified for the business and who will do it for the commissions

Our products concentrated to one house will pay fairly from the start and will be a growing business offering sufficient inducement to command good reliable management We will have it under our control and keep it so Such change as I have intimated can be made this week will involve no expense, no interruption of our shipping arrangements, no derangement in supplying the public demand, and will prove a positive benefit to us as producers, and to the retail trade also Such arrangement will not interfere with their business they will go to this house for their supplies instead of receiving them from you will buy from time to time as they want it and make the regular profit on the same. Such house will regulate uniform prices according to supply and demand and quality They will in a short time have a perfect gauge of the supply and also of the demand, and will regulate prices according to that inexorable law of trade I do not wish you to adopt it because I suggest it. I hope some of you have a better plan to offer I for one shall be ready to adopt it.

I think the plan I suggest will be a vast improvement over the past, and will make the transition to a better state of affairs easy without any unnecessary friction or derangement. All of which is respectfully submitted

Analyses show that there is not one drop of narcotic poison in Red Star Cough Cure.

THE RIGHT THING FIRST.

The Family the Sure Foundation of the State

Exposure of Children to the Practice of Vice and the Commission of Crime

A DISCOURSE BY REV A. L. LINDSLEY, D D, SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

Psalm 127 4-5 As arrows are in the hands of a mighty man so are children Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them

The arrow was a powerful weapon. It pierced the shield of a foe It brought down the game on hoof or wing It was used in trials of skill The apt use of them was the test of a man's sight and nerve

Arrows were in every man's hands for amusement, for hunting and warfare They were a great necessity before the invention of gunpowder

How suitable they were then to illustrate the skill, usefulness and polish of other instruments and agencies 'As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man, so are children" The child is precious and admirable in the bosom of the family It is precious also in the bosom of the state, and should be guarded by both with the most assiduous care

The true idea of the state or nation is set forth in the family The state is an enlarged and expanded family or numerous families springing from one stock, like the spreading branches of a tree

A well-ordered family is a growth like a fruit-tree full of present usefulness and future promise. With its possessions and privileges such a family is the heart of modern advancement, moral and intellectual

The progress of society is the progress of such families The progress is not directly made by the families, Individuals do that But the heart of the family throbs in the veins of the individuals, and the pioneer trail of the few soon becomes the traveled highway of the multitude

As the number of such families increases, they give character to the state or nation and thus a well ordered state is the grandest display of modern civilization

Or rather, *it will be* for I do not think such a state yet exists

Certainly our own nation has not yet reached the summit-level which the fathers proposed to us in the immortal declaration, as the objects of government among men

We believe in the principles they laid down—such as a government regulated by just and equal law, maintained by obedience to truth, and commending itself to the loyal support of all upright and intelligent citizens

A popular writer speaks of our country as "organized upon the principles of law, order, justice, obedience and truth ' These are strong foundations, truly but is there no room for the affections? Is there no space for philanthropy?

There is none if we cut loose from the family idea and launch upon the sea of public and political affairs, as separate from our social and domestic life

And here is the great omission of political economists. They deal with the supply and production which sets the nation's industries agoing and makes it rich and prosperous They guide the streams and neglect the springs They forget that the true prosperity of a nation does not consist in much production and fulness of bread, but in the comfort and welfare of its families not in the massing of wealth in the hands of many, nor in the distribution of it among all, so that every one shall have a share, but in the diffusion of intelligence and virtue first of all, and going in front of all staples of production and all profits of industry

Such practical knowledge we are beginning to have, but we are not indebted for it to political economists The moral character of the workman they lose sight of while descanting upon his manual skill. The art of preserving health and saving wages, and the real happiness that comes from a well kept home and reputation, are subjects that are not foreign to any well-digested views of political economy Our writers are too diffuse on property rights, and too narrow on home rights, which are all that give property its real value

For the foundation truth is working its way into the broadest light, that the state is prosperous and secure just in proportion to the intelligence and virtue of its families

It is becoming clearly understood that the commonwealth is truly free and enlightened just in proportion to the strength and security of its homes, even the humblest

And just here is the greatest blundering of our legislation Laws are enacted that make divorces easy, and allow the divorced to marry again as often as caprice or passion dictates

This evil legislation strikes a fatal blow at the unity of the family, sets the children adrift, and stamps their future with a reproach that is ineffaceable

What can be expected from such a degenerate source, but that degrading views of marriage home and family should be adopted by the young The children are deprived of the stimulus inherited from a virtuous and respectable ancestry Home ties are lacerated restraints cut away, or destroyed

Our legislation blunders criminally while it leaves the social sores to run and fester without attempting to heal them, or reduce them or isolate them

These great sores are, gambling, prostitution, and drunkenness They are the vices which most allure to crime

They are confessedly the most difficult to suppress or regulate But the difficulty of suppression can never justify the omission or neglect of all efforts to prevent their deadly growth

Their growth is fostered by whatever indulges these vices without putting the strong hand of the law upon them The absence of restraint is noticed by the young and inexperienced and they fall easy victims to the arts of tempters

The mayor, police, common council, and legislators of city or state, know well what I mean These haunts of infamy are not hidden And the grave question is, what excuse can be given for tolerating them? Can an enlightened community admire the wisdom of licensing dram shops, and then applaud the benevolence that builds hospitals to cure or nurse the drunkards that the grogshops have made?

Is there a single reason for tolerating a drunkard manufactory? An ice-cream saloon or a soda fountain may be a luxury, and a restaurant a necessity But there is not a single argument of luxury or necessity for a grogshop.

Drunkenness is treated as a crime. Why should not its accomplices be punished as well as the aiders and abettors of a burglar or a highwayman? A little such salutary distribution of penalty would go far to make the liquor business unprofitable as well as infamous.

These festering vices are also nourished by whatever amusements are brutal and degrading—such as prize-fighting, horse-racing, variety theaters, etc. Debasement and cruelty mark them all Why does the law tolerate these at all, and compel the police, who would squelch them to go by with their eyes shut?

How can we think that the young should escape them? Their minds are tender and very impressible Curiosity stimulates passions which are easily aroused and they hasten to behold again what has given them so much pleasure If forbidden, they steal away in the darkness of the night. But it is too often the case that through the carelessness or neglect of parents they are not forbidden Idleness, truancy and vagrancy run into the habits of the boys or girls who are on the full way to the practice of vice next, to the commission of crime next they are apprehended, sent to the common jail to be herded with old criminals who make them adepts in crime and render their reformation hopeless

And now what an illustration we have here of the criminality of our legislation which punishes the little feeble, perishing child and lets the adult keepers of the hells, their pimps and patrons, go unwhipt of justice"

If the state is founded in the family, and its communities are only families of the larger growth, should not the government be paternal? If the children fail or fall, if they are blind or deaf, or hopelessly poor do we not feel bound to help them and I ask you fellow-men, are we not bound to guard against their failure or their fall? The pound of cure is sometimes very expensive Should we not first of all provide the ounce of prevention?

While society legislates to support the strong, compounds a felony for money, protects an influential thief through legal tricks and neglects the weak, the exposed and the outcast, just so far it is responsible for the crimes of weakness, ignorance and outlawry Government exists for the weak, and not for the strong for the poor, and not for the rich for the ignorant, and not for the wise for the suffering who is ready to perish, and not for the man who is surrounded by friends The prosperous and the popular and the wise are able to take care of themselves

Government of course exists for the enforcement of justice between man and man, but it exists also for the vindication of rights and the rights of the poor and humble should be especially maintained by the outstretched hand of the law Such government is strongest when it fortifies its weakest points.

Such a government will be a terror to evil doers, however strong their armor, and make them feel that they are standing on slippery places, while it will be a father to the young and helpless, and grow strong in the power of its own kindness and generosity

We must now take a step or two higher We must show you that there are sentiments and principles that have come to us through our holy religion and which belong to modern civilization We are so much under their influence that we do not stop to inquire whence they came But we know that they incite us to the practice of benevolence and mercy towards the weakest and the poorest that they tend to lift up the lowest, that they have compassion for the stranger, the needy, the prisoner that they frown upon vice and encourage virtue and that they are ready to vindicate the right of every one to all the privileges which any citizen enjoys in our beloved land

With these sentiments is mingled a sense of duty which impels us to make our principles active, which purifies our motives, and lends us to make our lives conform to the benevolence and compassion which we entertain

Our subject this morning, you are doubtless aware, has been forced upon me by the exposures of children to the practice of vice and the commission of crime Our city has become the center of a large population, and its moral condition often awakens mournful apprehensions But in no respect does it touch us more keenly than when we survey the resorts where criminals are recruited from among the idle, the ignorant, the homeless and the friendless. The children who belong to these classes are peculiarly exposed and susceptible While they are yet innocent and uncontaminated, shall we not protect them? And if they have gone astray, shall we not bring them back and give them another chance for an honorable career?

For this purpose we hope to organize a society in this city to be called the Children's Aid Society Its plan is simple, its rules few, its procedure direct and efficient, and its success has been extraordinary in other places

Its aim is both preventive and restorative It needs a house of detention, not, however, for the purpose of detaining the children long It will receive boys and girls taken up by the police and committed by the judge It will place them in permanent homes in the country. It will specially aim to supply to the young an education of head and heart, and in short do whatever wise parents would do to fit their child for self support and a useful life

The need of such an agency to rescue the young who are exposed to ruin is increasingly urgent. Our police records show with startling frequency the occasion for some benevolent intervention to save these tempted and unruly children from destruction

[After mentioning grave objections to reform schools, which were once so popular, the speaker proceeded]

The beginning of attempts to reform young criminals does not date back a century. It began in New York in 1817 James W Girard a lawyer, defended a boy who had stolen a bird It was his first offense, and Mr Girard showed from actual inspection of similar cases that if this lad was sent to jail it would be to him a school of vice and he would graduate a hardened criminal The jury seemed to put the evidence aside, as jurors sometimes do, and let the boy go free But Mr. Girard's plea was powerful far beyond that court-room, and it wrought a change in the treatment of juvenile crime which has expanded into a great system spread all over the country. Mr Girard, with a few others, formed the first society to rescue boys and girls from evil habits, and to prevent their falling into them Afterwards came Dr Griscom, Isaac Collins and others of the old Dutch, Huguenot and Quaker families, and Hugh Maxwell, an elder in the Scotch Presbyterian church Their "Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents" is distinguished for its unexampled usefulness, as well as for its wisdom and success in settling the questions which arose between these guardians of the children and their profligate parents, who, when they found that their children were doing well, wished to take them from the school to employ them as thieves and beggars

A system of jurisprudence has grown up during the last sixty years which has been adopted by the people of other states and countries Meanwhile the reform school system has shown the trait and trend of other schools to grow into extensive and complicated forms, requiring many officers and much machinery Juvenile asylums increased, yet the number of young vagrants did not diminish, and this led to the introduction of a simpler plan and a speedier transfer of the children into the bosom of country homes

Charles Loring Brace set on foot a new agency of benevolence and compassion, the same sentiments that lie at the foundation of all the charities designed to forestall juvenile vagrancy and crime and pauperism, and thus root out the germ and seed which are constantly recruiting the criminal classes

These asylums and schools were too slow The Children's Aid Society aims at a shorter process, which I have already described At the end of twenty-five years nearly fifty thousand children had been rescued from the streets and slums of New York and sent to country homes, with the smallest per centage of failures and the prison statistics of New York show a surprising decrease of juvenile delinquents Such a society as this we desire to establish here

I predict that it will come to be the infallible mark of pacific statesmanship to interpose the palladium of the state between the young and their destroyers to devise effectual means for the protection defense and safety of the rising generation It will effect a revolution in the treatment of criminals and of the tendency to vice and crime

I speak in behalf of these children Let them plead for your moral influence and your pecuniary aid Though you feel that your own group is entirely beyond the reach of danger, yet it is written, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"

I might quote many passages of scripture which are doubtless familiar to you But I close, in the words of Jeanie Deans, that example of self-denial created by the Wizard of the North in the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian' "It's na when we sleep soft and wake merrily oursels that we think on other people's sufferings Our hearts are waxed light within us then, and we are for righting our own wrongs and fighting our own battles But when the hour o' trouble comes to the mind or to the body, and when the hour o' death comes, that comes to high an low, then it is na what we hae dune for oursels, but what we hae dune for others, that we think on mais pleasantly"

BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE INquire at 30 Washington street 4atf

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE UNDER NATIONAL hotel 17 Front street good river trade a good bargain 1m2atf

$3500 MACHINERY COMPLETE FOR sash mill blind factory Plato's Agency Dekum Block 12atf

PARTNER—IN FIRST CLASS AND VERY profitable business must invest at least $1000 thorough investigation desired Address C M care Oregonian 12a7

A WELL ESTABLISHED STONE AND MARble cutter's business together with tools stock on hand dwelling house and business house all can be bought for $600 sickness cause for selling Apply at [illegible] st. 14a

$5000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in a good established business For full particulars address Partner care Oregonian 25a

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP CANDY AND cigar store with Ice Cream saloon Address C care Oregonian 15a

FOR SALE A BARGAIN $50 WILL BUY A [illegible] paying well [illegible] Washington st 13a tf

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE [illegible] For particulars [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO 13 Stark st 3a tf

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE IN THE CENTER OF the best farming country between Cheney and Moses W T For particulars inquire at 166 First st. or at the Emigration Bureau 9a1m

WANTED PARTNER—GENTLEMAN OF 40 years or over of good address and ordinary business qualifications to manage and handle outside department for manufacturing house (eastern) no capital required to the right person a permanent and lucrative business guaranteed Address with proper name Mfg Co care Oregonian 1a7

FOR SALE FINE HOTEL PROPERTY AT Garibaldi Oregon the house is new and nicely furnished 30x48 feet in size and 2 stories in height with two [illegible] stable and other outbuildings and [illegible] 50x100 with splendid water front, the property is well suited for a hotel store or saloon, failing health of the owner necessitates the sale of the property and for this reason it is offered at a great sacrifice For particulars, address Hotel care Oregonian 1a6

MISCELLANEOUS

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD. 15a1m PUT SMITH 108 First st

UNCLE IKE PAYS HIGHEST PRICE FOR old clothing and furniture 66 First near Pine

FOR PIANO ORGAN SAFE AND FURNITURE moving, call on Olsen & Helliwell. Office at F S Chadbourne & Co., First and Yamhill

A J WEILER & CO CIGAR MANUFACTURers N E cor First and Alder streets, Portland Oregon Props Factory No 8 1st district S F

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS BOILER MAKers and general machinists building fronts and castings of all kinds repairing machinery and boilers. Cor N Front and E sts. 25m tf

E. RICHARDS DEALER IN COLUMBIA river salmon and all kinds of fish, wholesale and retail all country orders solicited. No 74 Washington street cor Fourth Portland Or

COLUMBIA SOAP CO COR SEVENTH AND Glisan sts Portland Or J H Waeems Proprietor Manufacturer of washing and toilet soap Orders by mail promptly filled at lowest prices. 7a1m

WM GARDNER & CO, PRACTICAL PLUMBers Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

CLAIRVOYANT TEST MEDIUM AND CARD reader Will give seances daily regarding business health journeys marriages and absent friends, also reveals the past present and future. Valuable advice to those in trouble or affliction. MADAME MERCHANT 97 Fourth street 20m1m

LOST

LOST—TWO LARGE MARES HEAVY WITH foal one brown, the other roan, and both branded W G on the left shoulder, the roan has a scar on the left hip The finder will receive $25 reward by delivering the property to Geo. Griggery, Fulton, Or. 10a7

WANTS.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL STOCK OF general merchandise in the Willamette valley Address M N care Oregonian 15a7

WANTED—TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished cottage of five or six rooms no children Address H A care Oregonian with terms 15a

WANTED—$3000 TO $3500 WANTED ON LONG time ample real estate for security For particulars address G M M care Oregonian 8a tf

WANTED—BY A LADY WITHOUT CHILDREN a convenient cottage of four to six rooms on or before May 1 rent, $15 to $18. Address E. F care Oregonian 15 2

WANTED—TO TRADE FROM 40 TO 160 ACRES good farm land partially improved ten miles from Portland (good roads, splendid location) for city real estate For particulars inquire at room 19, Cambridge block, city 4a1m

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

A RESPECTABLE LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family Address Housekeeper care Oregonian.15a2

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER GOOD CUTTER and fitter desires employment by the day in families Room 7 No 225½ First st near Salmon 15a3

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 A SITUation in store or office good education and willing to work Address R R. care Oregonian 14a

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MEchanical stationary engineer best of references, Address D R, care Oregonian 14a6

HELP FURNISHED WITHOUT CHARGE. MRS PLATO Dekum block 10a

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman who has a thorough knowledge of German and French would accept tutorship Address Ergent care Oregonian. 9a7

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AT 187 TENTH ST A MIDDLE aged woman to do housework 15a7

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT NO 481 TAYlor st 14a8

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork small family Apply forenoon at [illegible] Twelfth st near Taylor 1a8

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR COOKING and general housework. Apply between 8 and 10 A M at 8 Morrison st 14a

MALE HELP FURNISHED FREE OF charge PLATO'S Agency

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT manager for a sawmill sash door and furniture factory combined must be sober energetic and accustomed to the business, applicants to state salary and give references as to character and experience Address Sawmill Man care Wells Fargo & Co Port Townsend W T 15atf

AGENTS WANTED.

TEN EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO ACT AS general agents in Oregon and Washington Ter A L BANCROFT & CO 721 Market San Francisco

"FUNNY BOOK I SHOULD SAY SO NO old jokes warmed over in this book Brimful of wit from cover to cover Apply at once territory being rapidly taken up Deal with a reliable house Address A L BANCROFT & CO 721 Market street, San Francisco Cal 18tf

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE QUEEN protector only practical rubber devices ever invented to protect ladies underclothing when necessary to be worn one agent on the coast sells twelve dozen monthly giving a profit of $144 Sells everywhere Address Campbell & Co 9 S May st, Chicago

FIELD FORT AND FLEET, BY M QUAD OF the Detroit Free Press most thrilling and authentic history of the war ever written Agents wanted everywhere secure territory at once. For particulars address F W WRIGHT Genl Agt Box 579 Portland

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SAW MILL WITH 680 acres timber within 10 miles of Dayton Address J W Jesse Dayton W T 13a

FOR SALE—IN CORVALLIS ONE OF THE best paying boot and shoe stores in the state Inquire of S. H LOOK Corvallis Oregon 3a tf

FOR SALE—GOOD SPAN OF HORSES HARness and new heavy wagon for sale, a good outfit for business. Inquire of the Ark Co 191 2d st Portland.

ONE GOOD FISHING BOAT COMPLETE WITH sails and oars, for sale cheap Apply at WAUKEGAN boat house Portland Oregon 5a tf

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN THE center of the city and doing a large and increasing business will sell cheap or trade for real estate as owner has to go to California Apply to CREIGHTON & CO 13 Stark street 8a8

FOR SALE—THE FLOURING MILL AND DITCH known as the Brearley Property which consists of the Lewiston water ditch a large mill and a good warehouse adjoining, are now offered for sale or rent This property is very valuable situated as it is in a growing town with an immense grain producing country all around it and at the head of navigation the forks of the Snake and Clearwater rivers. This is a grand opportunity for a paying investment. Terms reasonable Cheap for cash. Apply to or address the sole owner MRS JOHN BREARLEY Lewiston, Idaho 8a taw

TO MILLMEN ETC—TO BE SOLD CHEAP for cash or on time with good security a 20-horse J I Case portable skid engine and boiler, with belting and shafting complete also, with or without same 1 Evarts patent shingle machine 1 bell planer 2 presses, circular cut off and rip saws also 1 Centennial surface planer, 16 inch all nearly new Apply to S Husbands Hood River Or 2 tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A CHOICE STOCK farm, price $1500, by PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL 45 Washington st. 15a8

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C B MOORES Salem 24atf

FOR SALE—13 ACRES WITH GOOD IMPROVEments 7 miles from this city by PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL 45 Washington st 15a4

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS PROPERTY PRICE $16,000 a safe investment. J FRED CLARK & CO 28 Washington st 14a1

FOR SALE—A CORNER LOT ON A PRINCIPAL street with four cottages thereon rental $46 per month price $4600 J FRED CLARK & CO 28 Washington st 14a4

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER lot and house also some unimproved lots, for reasonable price PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL 45 Washington st 1aad

FOR SALE—A GOOD GRAIN FARM CONTAINing 177 acres 150 acres of it in wheat situated of mile from Gervais, in Marion Co Or by PARRISH WATKINS & CORNELL 45 Washington st

MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK—TWO LOTS and new house of four rooms. in good location present owner called away good place to keep cows and chickens $700 terms to suit a good man can get plenty of work near the place J V ALLEN No 11 First st. 14a

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county If you mean business, call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO Real Estate Agts, 13 Stark. 10a

FOR SALE—108 ACRE IMPROVED FARM 12 miles east from Portland on the line of the O R & N Co R. R. 35 acres in cultivation 100 fruit trees, new barn cost $1500 good house, 1 mile from railroad depot beautifully watered all the land is good principally ash swale this is one of the best farms for vegetables grass or fruit in the state See or address HARRISON B OATMAN 7 Stark st, Portland 31 1m

ONE FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the instalment plan near the city of Portland For particulars call on or address HARRISON B OATMAN No 7 Stark street.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM embracing all of what is known as Lady's Island consisting of five hundred and thirty (530) acres a part of which is fine meadow has on the premises a comfortable house and barn 25 good cows, horses sheep hogs and farming implements said property is located opposite the young city of La Camas W T A rare bargain one of the best dairy farms in Washington territory For particulars terms etc address R T Cowan La Camas W T or A J Welch attorney at law 133 First st 28 tf

AN IMPROVED FARM OF 600 ACRES ON THE Yoncalla Umpqua valley for sale located immediately on the line of the O & C R.R., 200 acres of it in a high state of cultivation all fenced four acres in orchard large dwelling house good barn with numerous outhouses half-dozen fine springs of living water This is the south half of the Jesse Applegate donation land claim It is one of the finest located farms in Oregon should be seen to be appreciated. Price $30 per acre—part cash balance on long time at low rate of interest. For further particulars call on or address HARRISON B. OATMAN No 7 Stark street Portland Or 6tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PORTLAND city property a fine improved farm of 230 acres adjoining the town of Dayton Yamhill county the garden spot of Oregon It is all fenced with good buildings and the head of navigation on the Yamhill river the Narrow Gauge R. R. passes the north end of the farm and the Yamhill river is the southern boundary of the farm, there are 130 acres of it in a high state of cultivation with two small orchards, the balance is timber land there is no better located farm in Oregon. I will divide the place up in tracts to suit purchasers or will sell it as a whole. This is the Old Hanah farm and is going to be sold for just what it will bring on the market. For particulars call on or address H B OATMAN 7 Stark st Portland Or

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION with a No 1 store house 24x70 feet with house attached suitable for a small family situated in the center of the city of Philomath and a good shipping point on the O P R R For further particulars inquire of N W ALLEN Philomath Or or of A J WELCH Attorney at Law 133 First street Portland Or 2a1

FOR SALE THE PROPERTY WHERE I RESIDE at the SW cor 17th and Morrison sts the grounds are 100 feet square with beautiful surroundings the house is a cottage with a French roof is convenient and well finished with modern improvements, contains 12 rooms and numerous closets, there are not many residences as handsomely located in the city the house will be sold with one or two lots as purchaser may desire also two lots at the N E cor of the same streets these are graded and fenced and have walks on them, the trees along the sidewalk are very large and fine these lots front 100 feet on each street and can be divided up into 3 or 4 lots so as to make genteel homes for persons requiring medium sized houses the property will be sold in parcels or together at prices to suit the times reasonable credit if desired for a portion of the purchase money The owner prefers to deal with principals only Call at my office No 10 Union block between 10 A M and 2 P M tf11a WM. STRONG

FINANCIAL.

$3000 TO $12,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property Apply to S SIMON No 12 ½ First st 15a6

B. GOLDSMITH MONEY AND NOTE BROker, No. 7 Stark st. Loans negotiated, notes discounted securities bought and sold. 1atm

PERSONS HAVING MONEY TO LOAN IN large or small sums would do well to call on A. J WELCH Attorney at law 133½ First street. m25tf

$10,000 TO LOAN ON PERSONAL SEcurity in sums to suit the borrower from $250 upwards, for short terms. 17m1mtf HARRISON B OATMAN 7 Stark st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $100 TO $800, on collateral, notes discounted, debts collected. By A. J WELCH, Attorney at Law, 133½ First street.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, 2?N West Park st cor B. 12atf

FOR RENT—AT 55 N W PARK COR D ST, small furnished room, with bath suitable for one person 12atf

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A NICELY FURnished room, with privilege of bath. Address W care Oregonian. 14a2

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping, $18, 91 N Ninth st., bet. Stark and B 14a3

FOR RENT—ON COR OF FIFTH AND STARK, No 95, a front room, for one or two gentlemen, $14 a back room $8. 12a6

TO LET—A MOST DESIRABLE ROOM IN PRIvate family with use of bath terms reasonable. 81 Seventh st cor Oak 10atf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 284 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family, use of bath convenient to street cars. 385 Yamhill street. 11m1m

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE; also hall for restaurant or other business purposes. 72 First st., corner Montgomery. 2a

FOR RENT—ONE SUIT OF NEWLY FURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; also, one large front room, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. 385 Yamhill, bet 1st and 2d. 15a6

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 308½ FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St George Hotel, fire-proof brick the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland rooms en suite or single. 27f1m

FOR RENT TO FIRST-CLASS ROOMERS—NEWly furnished room, gentlemen preferred. McGinn's block 132 Washington street, corner Seventh. Mrs. Rouguez. 25 1m

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—PLEASANT house fully furnished to rent at reasonable rates. Inquire at premises, 421 Seventh, cor. Hall 15a7

TO LET—THREE LARGE STORES, N. E. COR Sixth and Stark sts., for $66 each Apply to FRAME & CRESS 185 First cor Alder 15a7

FOR RENT—STORES AND UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for offices or light housekeeping O & W M S BANK cor First and Pine sts. 9a1m

FOR RENT—STORE NO 172 FIRST ST, NEXT door to Yamhill Inquire of Jos. Bergman with O'Shea Bros Central Market 14a6

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE HOUSES, all in first class order and well located at reduced rates. P W GILLETTE 27 Stark street. 9a

FOR RENT—TWO HOUSES, ONE OF 10 AND the other 8 rooms very conveniently and centrally located Inquire at 342 West Park st

TWO-STORY DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS, MODern improvements. West Park st. bet. H and G. Inquire of S. Lowengardt, 32 W Park, cor C. 2a tf

HOTEL FOR RENT—THE WELL KNOWN COSmopolitan hotel at The Dalles is offered for rent; the house is in good repair and doing a fine business. Address Cosmopolitan Hotel The Dalles.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, COR. C and Twelfth sts $15 one house, eight rooms cor Stark and Eighth, with large yard, $40. PUT. SMITH 108 First st 15a2

FOR RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK HOTEL. Norton House containing 80 rooms cor First and C sts. three blocks from the railroad depots and steamship wharf, Address E. T WILLIAMS, 171 W Park street. 8a

FOR RENT—LARGE HARD FINISHED HOUSE suitable for hotel or boarding house, 26 rooms, and partly furnished with bar room and fixtures, N W corner Thirteenth and S rent $50 per month. Apply at ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD. 14a

FOR RENT—IN EAST PORTLAND—DWELLings, business and lodging houses and brick hotel, at greatly reduced rates $10,000 to loan on real estate and personal security, for long or short terms extraordinary bargains in real estate. Apply to CREITZ & LAMBERT I st, bet. 4th and 5th East Portland 23tf

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD AND ROOM, OR DAY BOARD AT MRS. Jordan's, cor Fourth and L sts., East Portland.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board 87 and 89 7th st, bet Stark & Oak 10a12tf

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 140 Sixth between Morrison and Alder. 7a1m

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, furnished and unfurnished rooms, with or without board, by day week or month. 173 Washington st.

TO RENT.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CATTLE RANCH IN the Willamette valley; nearly 4000 acres, very beautiful and very cheap J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington st. 15a3

PIANOS FOR RENT, TUNING AND REPAIRing done R. Wangeman, 109 Morrison st. 3tf

$10 PER MONTH, TO LEASE FOR FIVE or ten years, ½ of block in South Portland, two blocks from Falling school. Inquire at 148 Sixth st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. COHN & BRO., 110 FRONT STREET, FARM and country produce a specialty

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N Front st., Portland, Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer 130 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON and successor to H. Abraham), wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st. Portland Or

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland, Or

HEIMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF hides pelts furs wool and tallow and general commission merchant consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street P O box 703, Portland Oregon 13mtf

MARK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

RUSSELL & CO., 168 AND 170 FRONT STREET, manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, Sawmills and Portable Traction and Stationary Engines

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or

CHAS H DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines' Header Schutler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts. Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 84 and 86 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

T. L MURRAY, M. D. OFFICE S.W CORNER First and Yamhill Residence St. Charles hotel.

DR C E GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SURgeon Cambridge building, Third and Morrison

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—DR. MACKENZIE has moved to the S W corner of First and Morrison sts. [illegible] clothing store. 2a1m

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H HAWGOOD, Assoc M. Inst, C. E. England. F E. HABERSHAM.

HAWGOOD & HABERSHAM, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Rooms 6 and 7, third floor, Labbe Building, 93 Washington st., Portland, Or

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND 34, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., sole ag'ts for the original Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw now made with our patent plate protecting segments. which places it far in the lead of worthless imitations 11a

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 34, 93 Front st. Portland Or. We have manufactured the greater part of this class of machinery in use on the coast, and our long experience and valuable patents enable us to fully supply the wants of mill men.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front st, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITH SAIL FLAG AND TENT MAKER. 34 North Front st. Portland, Or

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware 74 Front st. Portland O

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 56 and 64 Front st. Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise brokerage, cor. First and A, Portland

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland, Or

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty. 48 North Front st.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1885.

MR. CLEVELAND'S IDEA.

It may be admitted that in his general administration of the government President Cleveland is following republican policy and republican methods. There is objection, indeed, to his appointment of so many confederate brigadiers to office, particularly as representatives of the country abroad, but in the methods of general administration he can do nothing else than follow republican precedents. Republican policy has been so indelibly impressed on the country, and its main features have been so nearly right and just, that there can be no real departure from it. All the "reform" which this administration can boast of is simply the inheritance it has received from republican administrations, accumulated through the long years that have passed away. The republican party has toned the country up to it and prepared the way for it, and a democratic administration can not get far out of the channels of republican policy, do what it will. To large numbers of democrats this is unsatisfactory enough, and their discontent with it may ripen into a break with the administration itself.

There is a good deal of reason to infer from the president's course that he believes himself able to bring about a reconstruction of political parties substantially on the "mugwump" basis. The organs of that faction are the only ones that express entire satisfaction with him. Hardly a prominent democratic journal of the country is enthusiastic in its admiration of his course. The following statement of the president's idea comes through a Washington letter. It is said to emanate from "a very near friend of the president's," and it must be admitted that the course he is pursuing gives to it a strong color of credibility:

Mr. Cleveland has deliberately made up his mind that he will be obliged to break with a portion of his party. He was satisfied during the campaign and after, that he never would have been elected if he had depended solely upon democratic votes to accomplish it. During his service as governor he studied politics carefully, with such men as Secretary Manning, Assistant Secretary Fairchild, McCune, Apgar, Whitney, and a coterie of ambitious young politicians who surrounded him at Albany. They are convinced that it is possible to attract to the party organization a considerable portion of the intelligent section of the republicans, who, for various reasons, have for years manifested a growing uneasiness, which last fall ended in their open support of the democratic ticket. So long as the great mass of the best people in the north remained steadfast to the republicans, Cleveland and his associates believed they were unconquerable. The break once made, it is his hope to increase it, thus uniting in both sections those who want an economical administration, conducted in a plain, simple way, honestly, and with a return to the idea that the less government we have the better. The president understands that it will involve the alienation of a section of his adherents. Among them he reckons the disreputable gang who for a long time have controlled New York City and the mercenary contingent of our Irish American citizens who almost to a man went over to the Blaine ranks. He considers any party stronger without than with them. The course of action that drives them away he hopes to see draw to his aid more than an equivalent number of what we call independents. Their ranks, Mr. Cleveland thinks, will be largely swelled when the north is satisfied that democracy does not mean restoration of southern domination. Whether he calculates right in trusting that this policy will result in as many accessions as desertions, is something to be seen.

To this it may be answered that nothing Mr. Cleveland can do will make any inroad upon the republican party by drawing from it to the democrats. The motives of those who left the republican party last year are not the motives of any part of those who remained with it and voted for Mr. Blaine. Mr. Cleveland may make a thoroughly good administration, but no republican will go to the democratic party on that account. All that may be good in it will be due to republican influence and republican precedent, and the democratic party will not be judged upon by Mr. Cleveland's administration, however acceptable, but upon the character it has made during the long history of our great political struggles. If Mr. Cleveland makes a good administration it will be accomplished by adherence to the general course of republican policy, and his administration therefore will be a tribute to republicanism and a continual rebuke to the history and sentiment of democracy. If Mr. Cleveland would give the country a successful administration there is nothing for him to do but to run the government on the old republican lines. His course so far shows that he finds the government to have been administered so well in the main as to give him no legitimate excuse for wholesale removals from office. The democrats wanted to see the books, they have seen them and find them all right. There is nothing whatever for him to do but to carry on the government as republican presidents have done, and when the next presidential election comes round every republican, remembering what Mr. Cleveland's party has been during thirty years past, will vote against it.

A NEW ERA IN MARINE WARFARE.

England and Russia are competing with each other in their offers for swift steamers. The era of heavy war vessels is past. The great armored ship is nearly as obsolete as the heavy three-decker that fought at Trafalgar and the Nile. In the number and quality of her vessels England has a fleet that till recently would have been regarded as very formidable. Her vessels could beat the ships of any rival in battle upon the open sea, and their steel armor would have given them access to the ports of an enemy. But methods of defense have changed so greatly as to make an attack on an enemy's ports almost impossible, and battle between heavy vessels on the open sea can no longer be what it once was. The torpedo has been developed into an agent so destructive as to revolutionize all the old methods of marine warfare, and no armor that can be made will protect a vessel against modern guns. A perfect torpedo system, with fortifications and heavy guns to protect it while in action will prevent the approach of an enemy's fleet near enough to harm seaboard cities, and a fleet of the swiftest, steel cruisers to serve as "commerce-destroyers" will perform all the service required on the high seas. In case of war with Russia England's great naval force, therefore, will probably not secure to her the advantage that it has done in former times.

Through development of the torpedo and construction of heavy guns the science of defense has advanced so rapidly that England, with the most formidable fleet afloat, might find no vulnerable point at which to attack Russia. Through the Baltic and Black seas only can Russia be reached, and it is natural to suppose that she has been keeping up with the progress of the times in the science of defense.

Proud as England is of her position as mistress of the seas, she is acknowledged by the *Standard*, of London, to find in the state of her navy "a subject of national anxiety." At the recent annual meeting of the institution of naval architects it was emphatically asserted that the Ajax, Agamemnon, Colossus and Edinburgh, together with the six ships of the admiral class, are "unfit to enter the line of battle at all, because their destruction would result from the shooting away of their unarmored ends by an enemy's guns." "The state of the British navy is very serious," says the *Standard*, upon the assumption that the arraignment of the naval architects is well founded, and after demanding a prompt remedy for the defects indicated, it almost hopelessly confesses—"there is still the menace of the torpedo from beneath."

All this points to the fact that the era of heavy war vessels is past. Seaboard cities will be amply defended by torpedoes and heavy guns,—the main reliance being upon the torpedo,—and swift steamers, which will be able to run away from heavily armed vessels and yet be sufficiently armed to act as "commerce destroyers," will range the seas in all directions, and the country which has most commerce will be the greatest sufferer.

Senator Sherman has made an elaborate review of the new form used in making the monthly exhibit of the public debt, and his general conclusion is that "the new statement only tends to confuse the ignorant, while it gives no additional information to financiers capable of analyzing it."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT AT SHEFFIELD.

A few weeks ago the puddlers and middlemen employed at the Tinsley steel, iron and wire works at Sheffield, England, sent a deputation to the manager, offering a week's work for nothing, because of the difficulties under which the company has been laboring in consequence of the stagnation in the iron trade. The London *Telegraph* says this is one of the most remarkable and gratifying incidents that has ever occurred in the industrial history of England. It was only some five years ago that there was an obstinate strike at these works, accompanied by violence. A conspiracy was organized to murder or mutilate the operatives who disregarded the decrees of a secret tribunal directed by a few lawless ruffians. At that time terror was supposed to be the workman's sole weapon. Now the *Telegraph* says "he appeals to boards of conciliation, and, like a knight of Arthur's court, forbears his own advantage when it presses hardly on the master he is proud to serve."

In this touching incident the *Telegraph* sees the dawn of a better day for England and her industrial interests, which is especially gratifying in the present crisis, national and political. England is about to admit to the franchise two millions of people, the great majority of whom will be of the class to which those honorable and high-minded operatives belong. In the hands of constituencies inspired by such sentiments property will be safe. The men of Sheffield read books and newspapers, and are receiving every decade a better education. Already they understand that if trade is to be prosperous masters and men must study each other's interests and hold together. They feel that it is not "rattening," or violence, or "strikes" which can improve their position, but hard work and good feeling. Here is the conservatism that will save society, mixed with the true liberalism that can respect others' rights. The wildest Mahdis of socialism might preach robbery in vain to men so enlightened and so conscientious.

The *Telegraph* says "the lesson also has its bearing on imperial politics." Not only, it says, "is our home horizon dark through workmen standing idle and capitalists reaping no profit, but there are gloomy portents abroad. Wars and rumors of war fill the newspapers, we have to contend in the Soudan against 'children of the sun, with whom revenge is virtue,' and who die fighting like wild cats. As our men have to form square and stand shoulder to shoulder against their enemies, we also require all England, irrespective of party or class, to forget obsolete politics and oppose a common front to the foes actually fighting us and the enemies waiting for a chance. The Sheffield tidings are a break in the sky and an omen of national co-operation."

In this country it is the same, or perhaps a stronger, confidence in the social stability and the security of the government that has led capitalists to invest money in great industrial enterprises and pay wages out of capital before any profits can be made. In many cases labor reaps all the gains, while capital bears all the losses. They feel that if they do not at once make profits the rewards of their courage will be the same because their workmen are not likely to rise in revolt like French socialists, and to demand a share in the profits. Hence their readiness to run great risks and to pay for months, sometimes for years, thousands of dollars in wages in the hope that one day they may get back ten or even twenty per cent.

THE PRODUCE QUESTION AGAIN.

We have been furnished by the officers of the Oregon and California Railroad Company a statement of rates which shows at least that there are two sides to the question of transportation of garden, orchard and dairy produce from the country into this city. The charge for potatoes in less than car loads from Oregon City to Portland is 13 cents per one hundred pounds; from Hubbard, in Marion county, 15 cents; from Salem 15 cents, and from Albany 15 cents. The charges for carrying other kinds of fresh vegetables are as follows: From Oregon City 13 cents, Hubbard 17 cents, Salem 20 cents, and Albany 23 cents. For car load lots the rates are about twenty-five per cent. less, and in every instance delivery to consignee in this city is free of charge. Attached to each freight train there is a way car for the transportation of freight in small lots. These rates, it must be said, compare very favorably with those of railroads leading into eastern cities. However, the railroad company is disposed to meet the farmers half way, and Mr. Koehler, the manager, said yesterday to a representative of THE OREGONIAN that he would immediately revise his rates to afford better terms and better convenience for the carrying of produce in small lots. A revised and reduced list of charges will be put into effect as soon as it can be made up. We hope it may stimulate the farmers of the districts adjacent to Portland to an increased activity.

The rates even now charged by the railroads afford an interesting contrast to the steamer rates between San Francisco and Portland. The uniform schedule for shipments of vegetables is $5 per ton measurement. In some instances, we understand, a rebate is allowed, but the rate without delivery is never made as low as the railroad rate for similar freight from Albany to Portland with delivery free. And it must be remembered that the vegetables which come up to this market are not grown on Market or Kearney street, but have paid before they start north a railroad rate in California.

THE OREGONIAN's purpose in discussing this matter is to neither abuse nor defend either the railroad company or the farmers, but to stir up a consideration of a very interesting and important question. Let the blame fall wherever it belongs—it matters naught to us. But it does matter to everybody who has an interest in this country, whether they live in Portland or out of it, that we do not feed ourselves. We cannot prosper while we buy abroad everything we wear, every article of manufactured goods we use and a large share of what we eat. We can at least feed ourselves.

We invite the farmers of the Willamette valley to a discussion of this very important question. The columns of THE OREGONIAN are open to the expression of any fact bearing upon it and to any reasonable opinion respecting it.

INSANITY A PHYSICAL DISEASE.

Dr. John P. Gray, superintendent of the Utica insane asylum, does not identify the mind with its organ as the modern school of scientists tend to do. He holds that insanity is simply a bodily disease in which the mind is disturbed more or less profoundly because the brain is involved in the sickness either primarily or secondarily. Notwithstanding Macbeth he declares that there is no such thing as "a mind diseased." The mental action is disturbed because the organ through which the mind acts is out of order. But the mind itself is incapable of disease as of death. Dr. Gray emphasizes his belief in the solely physical origin of insanity by declaring that the phrase "religious insanity" is wholly incorrect. He says that a man may attend protracted religious meetings, or take part in an exciting political campaign or spend unusual mental efforts in business, neglecting regular food and sleep while under a prolonged strain and lose mental balance. Or he may undergo the very same strain, eat and rest well but not protect himself from the elements, take cold and have disease of the lungs, or kidneys, or rheumatism. The insanity would not be religious or political "any more than the rheumatism or pneumonia would be religious or political." He does not attribute the frequency of suicides to insanity, but says "these are largely due to lowered sense of honor and personal responsibility and loose views in regard to the future life."

Insanity, he says, is a disease which "comes generally in the midst of the duties of life and in connection with wearing, wasting toil and anxieties." Whatever injures the health, especially of the nervous system—loss of sleep, too little food, grief, worry—may prove causes, and therefore nervous strain should be avoided, and efforts made to get all the physical rest and sleep possible, to take abundant nourishment, from a sense of duty even when there is no appetite, and to go as much as possible into fresh air and sunshine. Like all physicians, Dr. Gray warns the young against tobacco and stimulants. The use of these, he says, "and the lack of rational outdoor exercise in youth are potent factors in producing physical and mental degeneracy." No boy under 20 should touch tobacco, and alcoholic liquors should only be used under advice of physicians. He says he has seen many boys, bright at 12, at 18 dull and mediocre, and content to remain so because they had "betrayed the legitimate prospects of youth" by tobacco, "and possibly by beer." This is an old story, but the common use of cigarettes by small boys requires that it should be frequently told. The harm of school he does not regard as consisting so much in over-study, as in the bad air of the school room and at home, hurrying through meals and a deficient amount of sleep. Study is healthful, if proportioned to the mental power of individual pupils. It is an iron-bound system that makes the school a failure.

One thing "which perhaps directly or indirectly produces more insanity than any other," Dr. Gray says, "is maternity, with the overtoil, the loss of sleep, the neglect and defective nourishment after child-birth." He asserts that in all the range of human affairs there is no neglect, no wrong, no cruelty, that compares with the neglect and the ignorance associated with motherhood. In this connection he reproaches men and women for having homes without children, and declares that when he thinks of the long list of insane he has known, directly or indirectly from this cause, he sometimes exclaims, 'How small, after all, are the evils of intemperance compared with this!'

Whether this view of insanity, that it is a bodily disease, will be accepted by physicians or not, it seems obviously best that it should be accepted by the people. If it is popularly understood to be a physical disease, the many indirect causes that produce it will be more likely to be avoided.

THE WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA.

The nation that conquers in modern wars is the one that can fire gold as well as lead. Russia has plenty of lead and an abundance of men and ships, but she lacks gold and credit. In a great war, the spirit of patriotism, or its substitute, national pride, makes people willing to submit to burdens they will not bear in times of peace, but the money with which to prepare for war is what Russia needs, and that she finds it next to impossible to wring from the taxpayers or borrow from the bankers. The money lenders distrust Russia because they consider her an exhausted country suffering under the grinding weight of taxes that is liable to provoke revolution. Singularly enough at this critical juncture her bonds are held in large quantities in England. It has been observed that the Russian bonds were not so sensitive to war talk as the English securities. But a writer in a London paper says these bonds have been kept popular by the way in which loans have been put on the money market, small sums having been borrowed in rapid succession and the "calls" comprehending very limited amounts of several issues. Thus an appearance of ability and willingness to take up the debt is counterfeited to the benefit of the czar and the comfort of the investor. English investors are therefore urged by the same writer to sell out their holdings of Russian bonds, as the closing of the English money market would leave the Muscovite loans without a refuge in Europe, the Germans at present being disinclined to stock up any further. Should war break out on the Afghan frontier, an unlimited issue of paper money may float Russia through it, only to accelerate the day of national bankruptcy. But, as between a nation paying five per cent. and one paying three per cent., the probabilities of success are in favor of the latter, as borrowing the readier and paying the fees for what she has to buy.

THE CITY OF HERAT.

"On to Herat!" is the cry of the Russian war press. Herat, the capital of Afghanistan, is 185 miles from Penjdeh, where the late collision between the Russian and Afghan troops took place and is directly on the line of march from the present position of the Russian troops to the British Indian frontier. Around Herat, or Heri, as its ancient name was written, the tide of Turcomans, Persians and Afghans has ebbed and flowed for centuries. Zengis and Timour each made it a point of operations for their great movements in the days of the decline of the Roman empire. As a military point, Herat is considered one of the most valuable spots on the Asiatic continent.

A series of colossal earthworks surrounds Herat on three sides, making it a very formidable position of defense. Sir Henry Rawlinson thinks they are very ancient. He ascribes them to that period of Central Asian history which preceded the rise of the Achemenean power, and which, in the period of Greek romance, is illustrated by the names of Bacchus, Hercules, and the Babylonian Semiramis. The earthworks by which the city is nearly surrounded are a mile square upon each face, are 250 feet in width at the base, 50 feet high, are crowned by a wall of sun-baked brick 25 feet high, and are supported by 150 small towers, which govern the outer fortifications. Besides these towers the earthworks are protected by a deep ditch, which can be easily flooded at the will of the besieged. "On to Herat!" is an easy cry, but it may trouble the Russians to get there.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has been making a tour of Maine for the purpose of finding out whether the prohibitory liquor law of that state prevents the sale of liquors. He reports that in Portland hardly the pretense of secrecy is kept up. Bars may be seen in many parts of the city selling liquor openly and without molestation. The hotels have bars—in the basement, indeed, but very easy of access, and everybody knows they are there. The drug stores are thinly disguised barrooms—as they are in other parts of the country as well—and do a thriving business.

In the country, he says, anyone can obtain liquor who wishes it. When a respectable farmer who exclaimed against the disgrace of having liquor sold in his nearest village was asked why he did not lay information and put a stop to it, he replied, "It's not my business. I'm not going to play the spy on my neighbors." Since it is the business of special revenue officers to find out where liquor is sold illegally, the respectable people do nothing to stop the sale, on their own account. Public sentiment is not roused, as it was thirty-five years ago, to the point where private citizens are ready to help put down the liquor traffic.

Such reports must be rather discouraging to those who hold legal prohibition to be the only method of controlling drunkenness.

The Roseburg *Review* says of Douglas county what may as truly be said of every county in western and southern Oregon, as follows:

> What Douglas county wants is more population. It wants more [illegible] traders and manufacturers. It wants [illegible] willing hands to subdue the forests and to [illegible] and cultivate the broad [illegible] of [illegible] upland to [illegible] It wants [illegible] to consume her [illegible] It wants [illegible] her products and supply all [illegible] the diverse [illegible]

It would seem, then, that the important question of the time is how to get the necessary "increased population." The best way is to set forth the advantages of the country plainly and truthfully, and circulate the statement where it will do the most good. Then when new comers arrive, meet them hospitably and point out locations to them. This course may cost a little money, but it will be money well spent.

More than thirty years ago, when the first mutterings of the storm which led to the Crimean war were heard, Lord Palmerston wrote a letter to Lord Clarendon as to Russian policy in which he used the following remarkable language:

> [illegible] policy and practice of the Russian government have always been to push forward its encroachments as fast and as far as the apathy or want of firmness of other governments would allow it to go, but always to stop and retire when it was met with decided resistance, and then to wait for the next favorable opportunity to make another spring on its intended victim. In furtherance of this policy the Russian government has always had two strings to its bow, moderate language and disinterested professions at St. Petersburg and at London; active aggression by its agents on the scene of operations.

OUR WOOL PRODUCT.

Wool growers of this State and Washington, have the benefit of a spirited competition between San Francisco and eastern buyers. Agents have already been through the country and many growers have already bound themselves by accepting advances. There is no difference between the prices offered, so that there is really very little choice as to the markets, but the advantage lies in the fact that each party in the rivalry has spurred the other to something better in the way of rates than would have been offered under the old conditions. It has been feared here that if the wool product of eastern Oregon and Washington went directly east, Portland and the Dalles, where the receiving and packing houses are located, would lose an important business, but under present arrangements it will make no difference, as all the wool shipped out of the country will come here or to The Dalles to be put in shape for transport. It will not pay to send wool in its heavy and bulky unwashed state across the continent, and the O. R. & N. Co., recognizing this fact, have fixed a rate enabling growers to send their product by way of these packing houses at precisely the same rate as if it were sent direct, say from Pendleton or Colfax. The chief reason why wool should be scoured and compactly baled before shipment is the economy of transport, but there is another almost as important, respecting the advantage of reputation. We shall have much better classification and consequently better prices for our wool if it is always put on the market in merchantable shape. This consideration is well worth attention. Wool, more than any other raw product, sells upon the reputation of the country from which it comes, as may be seen from the quotations which never fail to give the local classification. It is gratifying of course to Portland to know that we are not to lose an important business.

In the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri Judge Brewer has just rendered an important decision, declaring that the telephone is a common carrier, and must be equal in its dealings with all, and respond to the demands of any telegraph company or any individual tendering to it equal pay for equal privileges. The ground upon which this decision rests is that while every property owner may determine for himself to what he will devote his property, yet the moment he puts that property into what may, for lack of a better expression, be defined as the channels of commerce, that moment he subjects that property to the laws which control commercial transactions, just as in the warehouse cases of Munn against the state of Illinois (decided by the supreme court of the United States and reported in 94 U. S., 113), in which the court held that when an individual built a warehouse, and put his property into that kind of business, he subjected the property thus placed to the laws which controlled the transaction of commerce, involved in which was the power of the public through the legislature to regulate rates. No man holding property was bound to build a warehouse or bound to put his property into that particular channel, but the moment he did so he put it where the legislature could say, "You may charge so much and no more for the transaction of this business." He put his property into the channels of commerce, as multitudes are doing into the railroad business, into the express business and into other channels of commerce. Whenever property is put into these channels it is put within the power of the public, speaking through its legislature, or the power of the court enunciating general rules operative upon such transactions, to modify licenses, modify licenses and control rates.

In the late municipal elections in the central states party lines appear to have been generally disregarded. Cleveland elected a republican mayor by nearly 4000 and elected a democratic city treasurer and a democratic police judge by majorities of 2000 and 330. In Cincinnati the republicans elected the mayor by 4000 and the democrats elect the police judge by some 2000. In Toledo the republicans lost the mayor and elected the other leading officers. In Princeton the democrats elected the mayor and the republicans the rest of the ticket. In St. Louis party lines were generally broken up, and the present republican mayor was beaten in a strong democratic city only by the Filley faction openly bolting over to the democratic candidate. In Chicago the issue was between the gamblers, the jobbers, and the criminal classes generally, and the friends of law, order and honest government, and banded crime was alarmingly strong.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* says that the republican managers in the state of New York will soon meet for conference, and that an effort will be made to secure the attendance of all the divergent elements of the party. They purpose making a thorough canvass of the situation before they determine upon "a general plan of operations," both as regards the selection of candidates and the conduct of the campaign. The election this year in the Empire state will cover about everything worth having in the way of a state office, beginning with governor and running through the official gamut to lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller, auditor, state engineer, etc. The republicans intend to enter the campaign to win, and to do so there must be harmony and cordial support from every quarter.

According to an official report, the total amount of the circulating medium in the hands of the people is $1,100,000,000. Of this amount less than one twenty-fifth is in silver dollars and less than one-tenth in silver certificates. As much of either kind of money is used in the payment of bills, the inference is that every man holds on to the other varieties and works off the silver dollars, or the certificates representing those coins, with all possible speed. This shows that foresighted men are distrustful of the 85 cent dollar. Another evidence of the same thing is the fact that contracts and notes for real estate and merchandise containing that ominous clause, "payable in United States gold coin or its equivalent," have already been executed and exchanged.

There is no virtue like necessity. When Mr. Cleveland was elected our esteemed democratic contemporary was elated with the prospect that there was to be a "clean sweep" of the offices right off. To every suggestion that there might not be it was answered that a noble democratic president would not prove unfaithful to those by whom he was elected. Now comes our esteemed democratic contemporary saying that "heretofore upon a change in the political office the country has witnessed a frantic struggle for a new deal of the patronage," and remarking how "fortunate" it is that this is all a thing of the past. Was it for this that we all went to Washington last month?

Among the prayers in the churches of New York for General Grant on Sunday of last week was one by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, thus reported by the *Tribune*:

> [illegible]

The *Catholic Herald* reports with a good deal of spirit the statement of Henry Ward Beecher that the heavy Catholic vote was given to Blaine because the cardinal wished to his bishops, the bishops passed it to their priests and the priests to their flocks. The fact is, says the *Herald*, that these voters had their eyes open and they thoroughly understood that they never could be [illegible] with *Henry Ward Beecher*, the [illegible] *Herald*.

Thirty years ago Amos A. Lawrence and Eli [illegible] Hall of Boston and Eli Thayer of Worcester organized the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society to facilitate and promote the migration of citizens of the New England states to Kansas to make her a free state. Under the auspices of this society, and others of a similar character organized in other northern states, a large number of free soil emigrants settled in Kansas, armed with Bibles and Sharp's rifles, and, although they had many armed collisions with "Border Ruffians" who determined to foster slavery upon the embryo state, they did, as Mr. Greeley says "nearly all the building, the clearing, the plowing and the planting," while the territory was maturing into the bone and sinew of a free state. Inspired by a similar motive those Massachusetts men have begun the organization of a Utah emigrant aid and improvement company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to rescue Utah and the adjacent country from the Mormon hierarchy. Their plan is to take up government lands in Utah in large tracts and assist the right class of emigrants to settle and get well started in life. They want to begin moving settlers early this season. This is a practical measure, and if carried out the Gentiles would soon approach the Mormons in numbers and acquire a power which would destroy the last of the twin relics of barbarism.

We regret that there was an appearance of levity in a local item printed yesterday respecting a matter which has no light or amusing feature—we allude to the application by his sons for the appointment of a guardian for Judge William Strong. The matter is of no proper interest to the public, and it is only mentioned again because the first statement seemed to imply discredit where we are sure none rightly belongs. Whatever the facts of the case may be we do not care to inquire. This much, however, is certain—that Judge Strong's friends are prompted by no mercenary or other improper motive. Nobody who knows them will question this for a single moment.

The Pendleton *East Oregonian* sees in the appropriation for a general immigration office in this city a "Portland job," and in each member of the board appointed by the Governor to administer its affairs it sees a special and obnoxious kind of rogue. Looking backward through the green goggles of the *East Oregonian* man the public sees an *ass*. Elsewhere in the world public service is rewarded with at least common respect—here, it seems it must suffer the penalty of criticism and blame.

One of President Cleveland's principal claims to celebrity before his election was that he had never traveled west of Buffalo. Now, his meddlesome democratic friends contemplate robbing him of even this paltry distinction. It is proposed that he shall be the guest of the Iroquois club, at Chicago, in June, and shall spend that month traveling in the west—possibly also, occupying the previous month of May by travel through the south.

The Troy, N. Y., *Press*, democrat, recently had the courage to speak out, and thus it spake:

> We conscientiously believe the democratic platform in this state next fall should [illegible] of the words. To the victors belong the spoils [illegible] we would carry the state by a large majority than [illegible] our party had all the republican [illegible] the [illegible] hanging to its skirts and voting its ticket.

The New York *Evening Post* (mugwump) has incurred the severe displeasure of the democratic press by saying that "the republican party is superior to the democratic in education and intelligence, and that the public credit and the execution of the laws are safer in its hands than in those of the democratic."

Of the changes made in the manner of stating the national debt the New York *Sun* says:

> In any event the treasury will not possess [illegible] more or less nor owe a dollar more [illegible] the result of these bookkeeping changes, and we question whether they were worth making.

MAY STYLES of Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store 81 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—A NURSE [illegible]

FOR FINE [illegible] WOOL DRESSES [illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR [illegible] CHASE'S [illegible] Morrison st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY [illegible] P. O. box [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR LIGHT [illegible]

BEST STORE ON THIRD ST. FOR RENT AND fixtures for sale [illegible] Wiley B. Allen [illegible]

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, AN ELEGANTLY furnished front room with folding [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] 181 Sixth st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish bonds [illegible]

RECEIVED TODAY NEW [illegible] brocades [illegible] the leader, Third and A[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE WOMAN A position to do chamber work in hotel or private [illegible] Fourth [illegible]

WANTED—TWO DRESS MAKERS AND TWO apprentices [illegible] dressmaking parlors [illegible]

STYLISH DRESSMAKING—MRS. M. KAN[illegible] late of N. Y. dressmaking parlors rooms 15 and 16 S. W. cor. First and Yamhill [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DEscription [illegible] Washington and Fifth sts. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM with gas and use of bathroom; terms moderate [illegible]

NEIMEYER, THE MERCHANT TAILOR, has received his new spring goods [illegible] First st. [illegible]

WILL FINDER RETURN THE REMINGTON breech loading double shotgun in as good condition as when he received it [illegible]

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A GOOD hotel in the flourishing town of Medford doing a fine business. Address [illegible] JOHNSON [illegible] April [illegible] Medford, Or.

FOR RENT THREE UNFURNISHED CONnecting rooms [illegible] for light housekeeping [illegible] references exchanged. Address [illegible] box [illegible]

[illegible] TABLE LINENS [illegible] SHEETINGS [illegible] Parasols [illegible] new designs [illegible] BURKE [illegible]

FOR SALE—IMPROVEMENTS ON A HOMEstead of 160 acres [illegible]

NO PAIN [illegible] extraction of teeth [illegible] All work warranted. FRAME BROS [illegible] Union Block.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM [illegible] Holland Herring, German [illegible] Smoked [illegible] Assortment of family groceries [illegible] Morrison [illegible]

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CAMP [illegible] There will be [illegible] the members of the Department Encampment and Comrades of Washington territory at Grand Army hall this [illegible] day April 16 at 8 P. M. All comrades in good standing are cordially invited to participate. By order of the committee. [illegible] Secretary.

FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER [illegible]

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT [illegible]

S. B. RIGGEN, Ins. Broker. Insurance placed in any company inside or outside the compact. See me and save money. [illegible] Stark st.

GEO. L. STORY,
INSURANCE AGENCY.
[illegible] Stark street north side [illegible]

FOR SALE
AT A BARGAIN.
Fraction 1 Lot (with 8 room House worth $1800). Centrally Located for $[illegible]
[illegible] ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
European Plan.
BROWN & KNOWLES, - - Proprietors.
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Good Restaurant Connected with House.
[illegible]
Front and Morrison, Portland, Oregon.

THE NEW AMERICAN [illegible]
TRAJAN!
The History of a Sentimental Young Man.
PRICE $1.50.
AYER
W. B. AYER & CO.
93 FIRST STREET.

NEW TO-DAY.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS
AT
SEALY, MASON & CO'S,
105 and 107 First St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.
March 30.
A. Onderdonk (Yale), or Superintendent:
Reports circulated that passes refused from Hammond cause no work. Wire me a statement of facts. Large number waiting to be assured of work. R. D. PITT.
The following is the answer:
Hammond, B. C., March 30.
To R. D. Pitt:
Plenty of work and free transportation from Hammond to Savonas, east end of track. None have been refused passes. M. J. HANAY.
Gen. Supt. C. P. R. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.
General Superintendent's Office,
Yale, B. C., March 28, 1885.
Mr. R. D. Pitt, Portland:
Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. to hand and note the newspaper items attached. Your letter to "Oregonian" of 20th I concur in. It states matters exactly as they are. Quite a number of the men you sent up here, and whom on your list are classed as laborers and willing to work as such, but on representing themselves to me as mechanics, have been provided for at their respective trades. The man, Peter Bortsa, and four others, who arrived here on the 13th, are now working on water tanks at $2 50 per day. Again others whom you have sent on I have placed as foremen. As I have instructed you to send only laborers, and for which, according to your register (none others are sent), this class of men are wanted and can find work immediately upon arrival on the terms as quoted in your letter to the "Oregonian" of the 20th inst. I might state we can place all of the above class, but mechanical labor we don't want. Yours truly,
M. J. HANAY. Gen Supt.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.
Wanted, immediately, by order of the contractor—Rockmen and laborers; wages from $1 75 up per day, according to work; all skilled laborers must take their chance. Board $5 per week; good accommodation, certain work for at least 1600 men; half fare provided from Portland to Port Hammond, first station on the Canadian P. R. R. Men must register on or before every Friday and Tuesday at No. 9 Washington street.
R. D. PITT, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for States and Territories. Agent for A. Onderdonk, Yale, B. C.

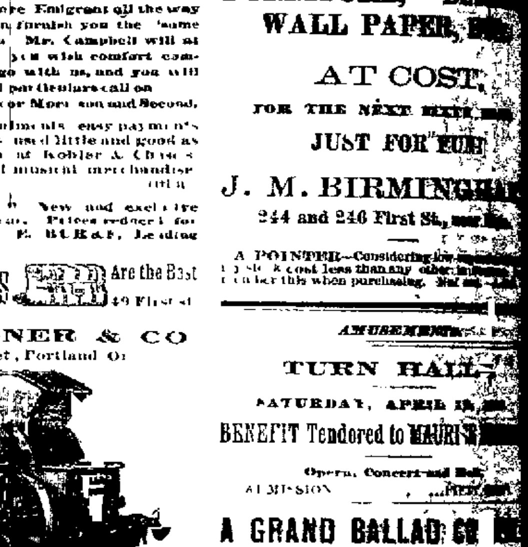
MANY THANKS.
Mr. R. Campbell of the Oregon Short Line was kind enough to give a free advertisement to our party, that will leave here May 20, copying our confidential circulars, etc. and, as some may not understand it, will try to explain:
First—This is not a public excursion.
Second—The special fittings is at my own expense. Parties going with us take "no bedding."
Third—The Emigrant Sleepers of the North Pacific R. R. are Pullman Palace Cars, beside the Emigrant Sleepers of the Short Line. Dining cars and all the conveniences of first-class passengers are secured with us. The rates published by Mr. R. Campbell are Emigrant all the way through, and we can furnish you the "same accommodations" that Mr. Campbell will at the same price, but if you wish comfort combined with pleasure, go with us, and you will not regret it. For full particulars call on
JOHN A. CHILD, cor Morrison and Second.

Pianos sold on installments, easy payments—second hand pianos used little and good as new—cheap for cash at Kohler & Chase's, dealers in all kinds of musical merchandise, 71 Morrison street.

DRESS [illegible] New and exclusive designs for spring wear. Prices reduced for [illegible] MRS. O. F. [illegible], Leading Dressmaker.

[illegible] SILKS Are the Best [illegible] 49 First st.

JOS. WAGNER & CO
[illegible] N Front st, Portland, Or.



General Mill Furnishers!
Agents for Stevens Roller Mills and all Improved Machinery.
Will furnish, build or rebuild Flour Mills in any part of the North Pacific coast. Send for catalogue.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Groceries and Merchandise!
We will sell at our salesroom No. 1[illegible] First st.
THIS DAY!
Thursday, April 16, 1885,
AT 10 A. M.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Groceries and Merchandise.
GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I am pleased to announce that I have been appointed Manager for the North-west of the
GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.
Capital paid up, $5,000,000; Assets, $49,955,539.
I respectfully solicit the continued patronage of policy holders in this powerful English Company, and a fair share of the patronage of my friends and the insuring public. EUGENE D. WHITE, Man'r.
29 Stark street, Portland, Oregon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOOD FISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, [illegible] received by every steamer. Wholesale and retail [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Building and Loan Association will be held at the office [illegible] JOHN A. CHILD, Pres't.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR. [illegible] State of Oregon [illegible] March [illegible] 1885.

BIDS FOR BUILDING COURT HOUSE. [illegible] Multnomah county [illegible]

BIDS FOR BUILDING BRIDGE.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A bridge on the Macadam road near the Red house, in accordance with plans and specifications on file with the clerk, will be received at the office of the county clerk up to Monday, the 20th of April at noon. The bridge to be completed within sixty (60) days after letting contract. The successful bidder will be required to give bond in the sum of $600, for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject all bids is reserved. By order the county court,
J. C. MORELAND, County Judge.

AUCTION AND
S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN
Auctioneers and Com
No. 6 First St.
AUCTION SALES of real estate, merchandise, horses, cattle
days—Tuesdays & Fridays

REGULAR AUCTI
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD
We will sell at our salesroom
ON FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock
Fine Walnut Bedroom Sets,
15 Fine Ash Bedroom Suites,
10 Cottage Suites,
Also Lounges, Feather Pillows,
Carpets, Mirrors, Mattresses,
Also 1 Burr's Patent Folding Bed.
GILMAN & CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FUR
We will sell by auction at the
Hall st, near
ON SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock A.
The Entire Furniture of
COMPRISING
Carpets, Upholstered Parlor Furniture,
Marble top Table, Mirrors,
Lace Curtains and Cornices,
Hanging Lamp,
Fine Solid Walnut Card Table,
Lounge, Extension Table,
Heating Stove,
Fine Walnut Bedroom
Walnut Crib with Spring
Blankets, Feather Pillows,
Hall and Stair Carpets, Spring
Crockery and Glassware, etc.
Also Fine SUPERIOR RANGE
And Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FUR
I will sell on the premises,
Fourth and Salmon
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 17,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
1 Fine Black Walnut Parlor Set,
1 Walnut Whatnot, 40 yards Brussels
Bedroom Furniture.
1 Fine Black Walnut Bedroom
Bedroom Set, Hair and Spring
Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets,
Sheets, Pillow slips, etc.
Dining-room F
1 Walnut Extension Table,
Knives, Forks and Spoons,
and Glassware. Also Brussels
Heating Stoves, 1 Kitchen Stove
plete. A. B. RICHARDSON

"WE, TO
WILL SELL
FURNITURE,
WALL PAPER,
AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT
JUST FOR
J. M. BIRMINGHAM
244 and 246 First St.

A POINTER—Considering the
[illegible] cost less than any other
[illegible] this when purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

TURN HALL
SATURDAY, APRIL 18,
BENEFIT Tendered to MAURI
Opera, Concert and Ball.
ADMISSION

A GRAND BALLAD CO
Under the auspices and for the
ST. ANDREWS SOCIETY OF
Will be given in
MASONIC HALL,
Cor Third and Alder
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL
JEANNIE WINSTON & W. H.
Will sing some favorite Scotch
Mr. Coursen, Mrs. Scott,
Von Oterendorp and others.
Will also take part in the Programme
Tickets, $1, to be had from
son, 165 First street, or from
Doors open 7:30 commence at 8

CASINO OPERA H
Corner East Park and Washington
A. S. GROSS

TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT
—OF—
JEANNIE WINSTON
THE BOHEMIAN G
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Of this Season.
Popular Prices, 50 and 25c.
Sale at Gill & Co's, cor. Second and

CASINO OPERA HO
Corner East Park and Washington
A. S. GROSS Proprietor

FAREWELL BENEFIT
Tendered to
BESSIE LOUISE KING
Friday, April 17,
Last performance of
PRINCE
—WITH—
Jeannie Winston as Prince
—AIDED BY—
Louis Dammasch, A. H. Bell,
Hageman, Frank Valerga,
son, Louise Edgar, Irene
And the entire Casino Company, including
tra under the direction of W. H. Elkins,
have kindly volunteered.
Admission, Fifty Cents.

TIVOLI THEATER
[illegible] CLINTON
Commencing Monday Evening,
The Great New Play, in
HEARTS OF O
—OR—
THE MARINER'S COMPASS
Dress Circle 35c. Orchestral 25c.
Reserved Seats 50c. for sale at Prentice's

NEW MARKET THEA
The handsomest theatre on the
HOWE
Commencing MONDAY, April
MR. AND MRS. McKEE RANKIN
and their great all Star Company
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY NIGHTS AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
DANITES.
Friday
Saturday
[illegible] produced with the full
great company and new scenic effects.
[illegible] prices. Reserved seats at Prentice's
[illegible] Admission, 50

Pure Linseed O
RAW AND BOILED
Guaranteed to be pure oil,
and made from clean seed. The
of painters and contractors is
called to this oil, as the most
purity and general excellence,
the only genuine kettle-boiled
market. For sale in
Manufactured at PIONEER
Salem, Or.
G. W. GRAY & JONES

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND [illegible] 10 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Rel. Hum	Ther	Direction	Rain fall (inch)	State of Weather
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olympia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Bluff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.00	Fair
Sacramento	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Canby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N W	.00	Cloudy
Tatoosh	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pt. Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	.00	Fair
Spokane Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Minimum ther[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

Groceries, etc. [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Sand Point to arrive over the Northern Pacific to-day: J. T. Huch, wife and child, Mrs. F. Frost, Mrs. Truesdale, H. F. Parsons, forty-two immigrants to Portland, and six to local points. Passed Huntington on the Oregon Short Line to arrive here to-day: General J. S. Brisbin, W. W. Mills, C. B. Weiner and nine immigrants.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

The steamship State of California sailing hence carries the following passengers:

Mrs Thompson	Mrs Noble
Miss Ann Leroot	G Dotrin
John Zimmer	Mrs Barton & dau
O M Rice & dau	C H Cone
G H Reece	George Deckers
W Gitzel	I Bryan & wf
H Zengler & wf	D T Oakes
G M Sherous & wf	Judge Sawyer
T S Mayer	J P Burkhardt
J W Jefferess	R W Welty
J Rosenblatt	Peter Machinan
C S Barr	G Cohn
W T Davis	A S Freund
Sam Thall	M Kelly
Mrs Blum	Mrs M J Whelan
Mrs Boynton	J G McBride
J Huston	Mrs B Shaw
Miss Risdon	Blanche Taylor
Mrs Clarke	W H Wallace
B Simon	J Bos
J Wilson	J W Hunsaker
W A Donald	Victor Metcalf
J W Gates	H T Miller
S E Strickland	Mrs K Adcock
Mrs Fuller	J Vaseline
Walter Andrus	W Whitmore
J Casper	F W Young
David L Beck	Mrs Kelly
58 in the steerage	

A CARD.

Mr. S. L. Baer of Baker City and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hirsch of Salem take this means of returning their grateful thanks to sympathizing friends in Baker City, Portland and Salem, for their numerous acts of kindness and words of consolation rendered during the illness of and since the recent death and burial of their dearly loved ones, Mrs. S. L. Baer and child. Such evidences of love and friendship have done much towards mitigating our grief, and we are thankful for and appreciative of it all. To Gauntlet Lodge No. 8, K. of P., of Baker City, we are also thankful for timely words of sympathy. May others do for you in your hours of bereavement as you have done for us in this our season of sorrow and tribulation.

S. L. BAER,
LEOPOLD HIRSCH,
ADELHEID HIRSCH.

Book cases at cost. G. Shindler & Co.

Bon Ton Polish
[illegible] for ladies and children's shoes which does not injure the leather but on the other hand, softens it and makes it wear longer. [illegible]

Buffum & Pendleton, 153 First street, have just received a new line of Peddie's valises.

Bed lounges at cost. G. Shindler & Co.

BUY THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE,
Take no other. Look out for worthless grenades. The Harden was burned out in Chicago, Illinois, and a failure in San Francisco March 28, 1885. Property saved daily by the *Hayward*.
G. J. BECHT, Gen. Agt., 124 Market st., S. F.
E. A. POST, Agent, No. 15 Stark street.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company has appointed John B. Garrison agent for Multnomah and surrounding counties, and the friends of the "light-running Domestic" will hereafter be supplied from Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street, Portland, Oregon.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Per Wm. S. Wood.

First shipment of Domestic sewing machines received per Columbia from the general agency San Francisco at Garrison's sewing machine store.

Artists' Materials.
A well assorted stock at reasonable prices. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 75 Washington street.

General agency for the easy running Household sewing machine at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

Fire Extinguishers.
The Harden Star Hand Grenade. H. H. Gross, coast agent, 76 N. Front.

Sewing machines repaired and warranted at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

White and American sewing machines at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

Hambletonian Mambrino, the great stallion, is at Goddard & Frazier's stables. Go and see him.

Huckleberry Finn, mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for $3, by Edward Ekman & Co.

Genuine needles and pure sewing machine oil at Garrison's, 167 Third street.

SKILLED MEN.
New comers who have had experience in any line of manufacture
WE WANT YOU
To come and see us. It may result in immediate business for you. Take the steamer Traveler at foot of Morrison street, Portland, for La Camas, W. T. Fare 50 cents. D. H. STEARNS,
Manager La Camas Colony.

Merchants.
There is a fine chance for business locations in any line.

MANUFACTURERS.
We have ample water power, cheap fuel, cheap lumber (both hard and soft wood) and cheap transportation—every advantage in fact for profitable manufacture positively unequaled at any other point on the Pacific coast. WE PAY PREMIUMS FOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

MARKET GARDENS.
Our fruit and garden lands are splendidly located and well protected from frost and cold rains. We have transportation from your doors to the best markets in Oregon and Washington.

FARMERS.
We have fine farms of all sizes for sale on long and easy credits.

IMMIGRANTS.
If you wish to secure a location with a live people, where you can take equal chances with the oldest settler, don't fail to visit us and see what the chances are for yourselves. Take the steamer Traveler at the foot of Morrison street, Portland. The fare is but $1 for the round trip. D. H. STEARNS,
Manager La Camas Colony, La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Waukegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

Boston Baked Beans and Home Made Brown Bread at the Quaker Dairy.

Woven Wire spring beds. Geo. M. Parker, 133 Fifth street, Tracy, supply [illegible]

Take that worn out sewing machine to Barbey, 21 Yamhill street, for repairs.

New England Boiled Dinner every day between 12 and 2 o'clock at the Quaker Dairy.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan corner First and Alder.

J. R. Miller, the jeweler, 126 First street, will sell amounts [illegible] at cost.

After the opera is over go to Fred Ernst's for Oysters and Refreshments [illegible] building.

Scofield & Morgan [illegible] decorative paper hanging, painting, etc. [illegible] street, near Washington.

Removal. Ferguson [illegible] hair cutting headquarters [illegible] Every man an artist.

Carpenter [illegible] Winston [illegible] the complexion, at Child's Cordray's [illegible]

A Drive [illegible] photograph establishment [illegible] United States. 25 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,
Washington st. [illegible] in every style.

Sudden Changes of the Weather [illegible] trouble [illegible] will allay irritation [illegible] Sold only in [illegible] immediate relief.

General debility [illegible] physical power [illegible] the brace up the [illegible] Take the unfailing [illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites [illegible] Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil very useful in consumption and wasting diseases."

Pond's Extract acts on the cause and by removing that destroys the disease. Try the Extract for any Pain, Ache, Soreness or Hemorrhage.

Payson's Indelible Ink is used with any clean pen. Simple and reliable. Sold by all druggists.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. GILMAN. G. M. [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.,
ioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 FIRST ST., [illegible]
ION SALES of real estate, furniture, [illegible]
ndise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular
uesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
ll sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Walnut Bedroom Suites,
Ash Bedroom Suites,
tage Suites,
ounges, Feather Pillows, Blankets,
s, Mirrors, Mattresses, Crockery,
Burr's Patent Folding Bed
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

PECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
sell by auction at the residence, No. 1[illegible]
Hall st. near Eighth,
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Entire Furniture of Residence
COMPRISING
[illegible] Upholstered Parlor Furniture,
e top Table, Mirrors,
urtains and Cornices,
ng Lamp,
olid Walnut Card Table, Whatnot,
, Extension Table, Dining Chairs,
g Stove,
Walnut Bedroom Suite, marble-top,
ubCrib with Spring Mattress,
ets, Feather Pillows, Bedsteads,
nd Stair Carpets, Spring Beds, Toilet Sets,
ery and Glassware, etc. Carpets.
ine SUPERIOR RANGE
itchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

PECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
USEHOLD FURNITURE
ll sell on the premises northeast corner of
First and Salmon streets,
N FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
Black Walnut Parlor Set, 1 marble top Table,
Whatnot, 40 yards Brussels Carpet.
Bedroom Furniture.
Black Walnut Bedroom Set, 1 Fine [illegible]
Set, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather
and Bolsters, Blankets, Comforts, Bedspreads,
Pillow slips, etc.
Dining room Furniture.
[illegible] Extension Table, Heavy Plated Ware,
Forks and Spoons, Napkin-rings, Casters
[illegible] Also Brussels and 3 ply Carpets,
Stoves, Kitchen Stove and fixtures [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

WILL SELL

NITURE, BEDDING,
VALL PAPER, ETC.,

AT COST,

THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS,

JUST FOR FUN!

M. BIRMINGHAM,
4 and 246 First St., near Main.

INTER.—Considering low expenses enjoyed
cost less than any other in Portland. Re-
this when purchasing. Nuf ced. J. M. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

TURN HALLE.
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1885
IT Tendered to MAURICE HAGEMAN
Opera Concert and Ball.
[illegible] FIFTY CENTS.

RAND BALLAD CONCERT.
[illegible] for the benefit of the
DREWS SOCIETY OF PORTLAND,
Will be given in
MASONIC HALL,
Cor. Third and Alder
ATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18,
IE WINSTON & W. H. KINROSS
Will sing some favorite Scotch songs.
[illegible] Mrs. Irwin, Miss Edna [illegible]
Von Oterend [illegible] and others
Will also take part in the Programme.
ts $1 to be had from McKercher & Thompson
First street, or from members of the society.
ens 7:30 commence at 8

INO OPERA HOUSE.
ner East Park and Washington streets,
GROSS Lessee and Manager

LAST NIGHT TO-NIGHT
JEANNIE WINSTON
BOHEMIAN GIRL!
AREWELL PERFORMANCE
Of this Season.
r Prices 50 and 75c. Reserved seats
in Vail & [illegible] cor. Second and Washington.

INO OPERA HOUSE.
er East Park and Washington Streets
GROSS Proprietor and Manager

FAREWELL BENEFIT
Tendered to
ESSIE LOUISE KING.
Friday, April 17
Last performance of
[illegible]
—WITH—
e Winston as Prince Methuselah.
—AIDED BY—
Dammasch, A. H. Bell, Maurice
eman, Frank Valerga, Geo. Wilkie
son, Louise Edgar, Irene Null,
entire Casino Company including the orchestra
r the direction of W. H. Kinross, all of whom
ly volunteered.
Admission Fifty Cents.

TIVOLI THEATER.
[illegible] Manager
encing Monday Evening, April 13,
The Great New Play in 5 acts
ARTS OF OAK,
—OR—
THE MARINER'S COMPASS.
[illegible] Pianette [illegible]
[illegible] music [illegible]

MARKET THEATER,
[illegible] Washington streets
[illegible] Lessee and Manager
[illegible] MONDAY APRIL 13,
AND MRS. McKEE RANKIN
[illegible] Star Company
[illegible] WEDNESDAY &
[illegible] NIGHTS AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
[illegible] TO-DAY
NITES. and SATURDAY NIGHT
[illegible]

re Linseed O[illegible]
AW AND BOILED.
anteed to be pure oil, full weight,
de from clean seed. The attention
ters and contractors is specially
o this oil, as the most reliable for
and general excellence, it being
y genuine kettle-boiled oil in the
. For sale in cases and barrels.
actured at PIONEER OIL WORKS,
Salem, Or.
W. GRAY & SONS, Proprietors.

The Oregonian.

[illegible] MORNING, APRIL 16, 1885

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, April [illegible], [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar.	Change in last 8 Hrs	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	Weather
[illegible]	29.9[illegible]	−.06	41	W	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.9[illegible]	−.04	40	Calm	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.[illegible]	−.10	4[illegible]	NW	.03	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.[illegible]	−.07	[illegible]	S	.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	29.[illegible]	−.[illegible]	61	S	.00	Fair
[illegible]	29.[illegible]	−.16	4[illegible]	[illegible]	.00	Fair
[illegible]	29.83	−.02	41	NW	.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	30.07	.08	40	[illegible]	.00	[illegible]

Maximum thermometer 5[illegible], minimum 4[illegible]

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

[illegible] etc., by Gilman & Co., at No. 42 First st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] Point to arrive over the Northern [illegible] to-day: Z. J. Hatch, wife and child, Mrs. I. [illegible] Truesdale, H. E. Parsons, forty two [illegible] to Portland, and six to local points [illegible] Huntington on the Oregon Short Line to [illegible] here to-day: General J. S. Brisbin, W. W. [illegible] E. Weiner and nine immigrants.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS

The steamship State of California sailing [illegible] carries the following passengers:

[illegible] Thompson	Mrs Noble
Mrs Ann Leroot	G Dolran
[illegible] Kramer	Mrs Barton & dau
[illegible] Rice & dau	C H Cone
[illegible]	George Deakers
[illegible]	L Bryan & wf
[illegible] & wf	D T Oakes
[illegible] Burrows & wf	Judge Sawyer
[illegible] Meyer	J P Burkhardt
[illegible]	B W Welty
[illegible]	Peter Machmann
[illegible]	G Colin
C S Blair	A S Freund
[illegible]	M Kelly
[illegible]	Mrs M J Whelan
[illegible]	J G McBride
[illegible]	Mrs B Shaw
[illegible]	Blanche Taylor
[illegible]	W H Wallace
[illegible]	J Doe
[illegible]	J W Hunsaker
[illegible] A Donald	Victor Metcalf
[illegible] Gable	H T Miller
[illegible] Strickland	Mrs K Adcock
[illegible] Fuller	J Vaseline
[illegible] Andrus	W Whitmore
[illegible] Carper	F W Young
[illegible] L Beck	Mrs Kelly
[illegible] in the steerage.	

A CARD.

Mr. S. L. Baer of Baker City and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hirsch of Salem take this means of returning their grateful thanks to sympathizing friends in Baker City, Portland and Salem, for [illegible] acts of kindness and words of consolation, rendered during the illness of and [illegible] the recent death and burial of their dearly [illegible] Mrs. S. L. Baer and child. Such [illegible] of love and friendship have done much towards mitigating our grief, and we are thankful and appreciative of it all. To Gauntlet Lodge No. 2, K. of P., of Baker City, we are also thankful for timely words of sympathy. May [illegible] do for you in your hours of bereavement as you have done for us in this our season of sorrow and tribulation.

S. L. BAER,
LEOPOLD HIRSCH,
ADELHEID HIRSCH.

[illegible] at Cost. G. SHINDLER & Co

Bon Ton Polish

[illegible] dressing for Ladies and Children's Shoes which [illegible] injure the leather but, on the other hand, [illegible] and makes it wear longer. Put up [illegible] pack [illegible] for use.

[illegible] & Pendleton, 153 First street, have [illegible] a new line of Peddie's valises.

[illegible] Lounges at Cost. G. SHINDLER & Co

[illegible] THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE,

[illegible] Look out for worthless grenades [illegible] was burned out in Chicago Illinois [illegible] in San Francisco March 28 1885 [illegible] saved daily by the Hayward.

[illegible] Gen. Agt. 124 Market st. S. F.

[illegible] Agent, No. 15 Stark street.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company has appointed John B. Garrison agent for Multnomah and surrounding counties, and the friends of the "light-running Domestic" will hereafter be supplied from Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street, Portland, Oregon.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Per Wm S Wood

First shipment of Domestic sewing machines received per Columbia from the general agency San Francisco, at Garrison's sewing machine store.

Artists' Materials.

A well assorted stock at reasonable prices. Santoro, Vail & Co., 35 Washington street.

General agency for the easy-running Household sewing machine at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

Fire Extinguishers.

The Harden Star Hand Grenade. H. H. Gross, corner [illegible] Front.

Sewing machines repaired and warranted at Garrison's Sewing Machine store, 167 Third street.

White and American sewing machines at Garrison's Sewing Machine store 167 Third street.

Hambletonian Hamiltan, the great stallion, is at Gossard & Frazier's stables. Go and see him.

"Whitebury Plan" mailed to any address, postage [illegible], for $1, by Edward Dekum & Co.

Genuine needles and pure sewing machine oil at Garrison's, 167 Third street.

SKILLED MEN.

New comers who have had experience in any line of manufacture.

WE WANT YOU

[illegible] come and see us. It may result in immediate [illegible] for you. Take the steamer Traveler at foot of Morrison street, Portland, for La Camas, W. T. Fare, 50 cents.
D. H. STEARNS
Manager La Camas Colony

Merchants

There is a fine chance for business locations in any line.

MANUFACTURERS

We have ample water power, cheap fuel, cheap lumber (hard and soft wood) and cheap transportation, every advantage in fact for profitable manufacture, positively unequalled at any other point on the Pacific coast. WE PAY PREMIUMS FOR MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

MARKET GARDENS.

Our fruit and garden lands are splendidly located, well protected from late and early frosts. We have transportation from your doors to the best markets in Oregon and Washington.

FARMERS.

We have farms of all sizes for sale on long and easy time.

IMMIGRANTS.

If you wish to secure a location with a live people, where you can take equal chances with the oldest settler, don't fail to visit us and see what the chances are for yourselves. Take the steamer Traveler at the foot of Morrison street, Portland. The fare is but $1 for the round trip.
D. H. STEARNS
Manager La Camas Colony, La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Schalk's for oysters.

Barkalew Boat House, south side Stark st.

Boston Baked Beans and Home Made Brown Bread at the Quaker Dairy.

Woven Wire spring beds. Geo. M. Barker, 133 First street. Trade supplied.

Take that worn out sewing machine to Harley's, 81 Yamhill street, for repairing.

New England Boiled Dinner every Thursday at 12 o'clock at the Quaker Dairy.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Metropolitan, corner First and Alder.

J. B. Miller, the jeweler, 149 First street, will sell his goods for the next thirty days at cost.

After the opera is over go to Fred Frost's for Oysters and Refreshments [illegible].

[illegible] & Morgan, plain and decorative paper hanging, painting, etc., 13 Fifth street, near Washington.

[illegible]—Ferguson & Davis, hair cutting, head [illegible] now at No. 80 First st. Every man an artist.

Cabinet Photo of Jeannie Winston given to purchaser of Snow Flake from the company with [illegible] at Child's Drug Store.

[illegible] THE CITY—A[illegible] & Son's [illegible] establishment in the largest west [illegible] its work unexcelled in the United States. [illegible] West [illegible] street.

BUSINESS ITEMS

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

Sudden Changes of the Weather [illegible] Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic [illegible] Brown's Bronchial Troches [illegible] will give effectual relief. [illegible] induces cough [illegible] Sold only in boxes.

General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's Disease, and nervous [illegible] speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy. [illegible] sleep, create an appetite [illegible] and to purify the blood take Hunt's Kidney and Liver Remedy.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites—In Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. T. W. BA[illegible] [illegible] says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil [illegible] in consumption and wasting diseases."

Pond's Extract acts on the cause and is a remedy to destroy the disease. Try the Extract for any bleeding, soreness or Hemorrhage.

[illegible] Indelible Ink is used with any clean pen [illegible]. Sold by all druggists.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FLAVEL'S SALVAGE SUIT.—The Queen of the Pacific case, which is the suit of Capt. George Flavel and others against Goodall, Perkins & Co., the owners of the above-named vessel, for salvage has occupied the attention of Judge Sawyer much of the time he has been sitting in the U. S. circuit court here. The argument was finally concluded and the cause submitted. Judge Sawyer will take the papers with him to California and render a decision at his earliest convenience. The pending case is an appeal by the defendant from the opinion of Judge Deady, who awarded the plaintiffs $64,000 salvage, to be divided among the tugs and men who were engaged in the work of rescuing the steamship from her perilous position on the sands of Clatsop spit. The appeal is virtually not taken by the owners of the vessel but by the underwriters, the London Insurance Company. The owners do not care how much the salvage amounts to so long as the insurance company has to pay it. The latter, although they have agreed to pay all such losses, wage a bitter war in the courts against the poor fellows who risked their lives to save property from destruction. The insurance company does not seem to stop and think that if it had not been for these men they would have had to pay for the loss of the entire vessel.

SUICIDE.—Caspar Bierman, a stonecutter by trade, shot himself yesterday morning in a room over the City Brewery Exchange. He had been sleeping there with a friend named Fred Lindeke, and at about 6 o'clock asked Lindeke to go down and get him a glass of whisky, saying that he wanted to sleep till noon. When Lindeke returned to the bedroom he saw blood on Bierman's face and realized that he had shot himself. He at once rushed down stairs and called the proprietor, A. Lewis, and they went up stairs together and found Bierman insensible and dying. The coroner was notified and took charge of the remains. An inquest was held and it was found that the bullet entered the head near the right ear, causing almost instant death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Bierman was a German by birth, about 40 years of age, unmarried. He has a homestead on the Sandy, and when not employed at his trade usually spent his time in improving it. No money was found on his person, and he had pawned his watch to buy a pistol with which to kill himself. No reason is assigned for the rash act, but it was evidently calmly and deliberately planned.

TO PRACTICE IN THE U. S. COURTS.—As every young lawyer, and likewise every stranger in the state, is liable to have occasion to practice before the bar of the United States circuit court in this city, it behooves him to know how to conduct himself so as to gain admission to such practice. Yesterday the old rule in this regard was laid aside, and for it was substituted the following: "The court will designate and appoint from time to time, by an order entered in the minutes, a committee on admission to the bar, consisting of not less than six members thereof, and any person may be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor therein on the certificate of any two members of said committee to the effect that the applicant is a person of good moral character and fair professional standing, and when it also appears that such person has been admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States or the supreme court of this state, or the highest court of a sister state or an organized territory of the United States. Provided, the applicant shall first sign the roll of attorneys and counsellors, and take and subscribe to the oath provided in the revised statutes of the United States."

SUIT TO SET ASIDE ATTACHMENTS.—H. T. Suksdorf, through his attorney, Fred V. Holman, began suit in the state circuit court yesterday against Joseph Webber and others, alleging for cause of action the following: On September 17, 1884, the Spokane county bank failed. William Bigham, as assignee of other parties, began suit for $2737 83 against the bankrupt establishment and attached certain notes and valuable paper in the hands of the First National bank of this city. The firm of Welber & Foster did the same thing to secure themselves to the extent of $1153. Later on Mr Suksdorf put an attachment upon the same property to secure himself for the sum of $1081 30. But there was not property enough to pay all these claims, so Mr Suksdorf brings this second suit, alleging faults in the other actions which will defraud him and any other subsequent creditors of their just dues. These other actions set up that they were "founded upon express contract for the direct payment of money, and were made and are payable in the state." This plaintiff denies and asks that their attachments be dissolved in order that he may have the first chance at the property.

JAILED FOR DISOBEYING THE COURT.—John Borofsky, whose wife recently brought suit against him for a divorce, disregarded one of the express orders of the court, viz: that he should not step foot upon the premises occupied by the plaintiff, or molest her in any way, pending a decision in the case, in consequence of which he slept last night in the county jail. Mr. Borofsky, firm in his convictions of his rights as lord and master, proceeded to make it decidedly warm for Mrs. Borofsky. She complained to the court, and her husband will now learn what contempt of that august body means, and imbibe some respect for the law before he gets through with this if he never had any before. Mr. and Mrs. Borofsky were married in Scott county, Iowa, in September, 1874. Since that time four children have been born: Annie, aged 9, John, aged 6, Olger, aged 4, and Elmer, aged 15 months. Plaintiff says that he is guilty of gross and habitual drunkenness and while in this condition abuses his family. She keeps a small hotel in East Portland called the Riverside, and complains that her business is greatly injured by her husband's conduct.

SALMON AND SALMON CANNING.—Two weeks have elapsed since the opening of the salmon season, but there is little doing beyond getting ready. In this vicinity, says the *Astorian*, John A. Devlin, the Cutting Packing Company and A. Booth are the only ones that are packing, and further up the river J. W. & V. Cook, the Pillar Rock Packing Company, and William Hume at Eagle Cliff, are reported to be putting up salmon. There are a few other boats besides those of the canneries named, but there are not over 150 boats on the river altogether. Where the river narrows the catch is the best, the average at Clifton being said to be thirty to the boat, while below the city there have been occasions when the boats came in with but two and three. It is thought by some that the run this year will be a light one. The price paid thus far to cannery boats is 45 cents a fish, outside boats 50 cents. There are large numbers of men arriving daily from the sound, up the river and San Francisco. There is a general disposition to hold off, and it is not probable that much beyond preliminary work will be done this month.

JUDGE STRONG'S CASE.—Relative to the application to have a guardian appointed for Judge Wm Strong, an old friend of the family has asked THE OREGONIAN to say that this action was urged more than three years ago by friends alike of the father and of the children, and that it has frequently been urged since as a method to relieve Judge Strong of serious mental irritation, and his family of much suffering. THE OREGONIAN'S informant further states that the children loyally refused to take the action recommended, preferring to bear a great burden of sorrow in silence, rather than give publicity to a matter which concerned only the family. Consent was given to making the application a few days ago, only to prevent further distress to all concerned. So far as Judge Strong's property is concerned, it is hard to find a base motive, because if it was sold at full value, it would hardly meet the debts upon it. On the other hand, it is stated by persons who ought to be in a position to know, that Judge Strong's mental faculties are not in the least impaired, and the most that could be said against him, except occasional irascibility, is that he is financially extravagant.

MANDAMUS TO WILLIAM REID.—Judge Stearns yesterday granted the writ of mandamus prayed for by County Assessor Harold against Messrs William Reid and Fred Ward, respectively, the president and cashier of the Portland National bank, which may serve to show those gentlemen that the laws of the United States are as well enforced in Oregon as any other state, and that in refusing the assessor what he asked they laid themselves liable to a serious penalty. Following is a copy of the court's order: "It is ordered and decreed that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue forthwith commanding said defendants, William Reid and Fred Ward, and each of them, immediately on receipt of the same to furnish and allow to said county assessor an inspection of the list of names and residences of the shareholders of the Portland National bank and the number of shares held by each, and that the plaintiff do have and recover of and from the defendants his costs and disbursements, and that execution issue therefor."

CHANCERY APPOINTMENT.—George H. Durham was yesterday appointed by Judge Deady, Judge Sawyer concurring, as master and examiner in chancery of the U. S. circuit court, "with power and authority to do and perform all acts and things pertaining to said office and with the right to demand, take, receive and have all lawful compensation therefor." Mr. Durham will file his bonds and enter upon the duties of the office at once.

PROPOSED BARBECUE OR CELEBRATION.—Considerable discussion is going on in Washington county as to the propriety of getting up something in the way of celebrating the Fourth of July. One plan seems to be to have a regular public dinner and barbecue and Messrs Imbrie, Hallet, Tongue, Bailey and others have spoken in favor of such a move and named $50 each as a moderate donation, or what was necessary all round. Also, there is a plan on foot of having a general live stock show at the fair grounds with probably a stallion trial of horses in actual service in the county, such as Quimby, Sohnlmerick, Tongue, Porter, Hallet and Fleck. Now it is proper if anything is done, to combine and make the matter as near free as possible. A 25 cent gate fee would pay for the music and meet nearly all expenses, with a very moderate fee for small stands of refreshment, and above all things assure the people of sobriety and order.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DOG.—There arrived in this city yesterday by the Northern Pacific express a thoroughbred blue blooded St. Bernard pup. He came from the Chequasset kennels, Lancaster, Massachusetts. His pedigree, which is too long to be printed here, includes the best St. Bernard blood in Europe and America, running back to the Hospice of St. Bernard. The pup is now just six months old, is snow white, with broad, even blaze, black markings on cheeks and ears, shading into orange tawny, and is of immense size. The *Kennel Register* name of this fine specimen is "Hermit, Jr." He was sent to Mrs. Rev. G. W. Chandler of this city, and is worth going a long way to see.

MUST SEGREGATE THE CASES.—In the suit brought by Seeley against the Oregon Iron and Steel Company and Messrs. Ladd, Reed and Smith Bros. & Watson, which came up in the United States circuit court yesterday on demurrer, the court decided that the plaintiff could not sue all the defendants in one or two suits, must bring one against Smith Bros & Watson and the corporation, one against Reed and the corporation, and one against Ladd and the corporation, making a separate allegation in each instance. The plaintiffs were allowed until the first Monday in May to comply with the order of the court.

A LULL IN THE PROCEEDINGS.—The case of bigamy against Mrs Thompson alias Rabilley, and the suit instituted by Mr Thompson against M. Rabilley to recover for the board of the latter's child during the past few years, which were to come up before Justice Greene yesterday, have been postponed for a few days by mutual consent of the parties interested. It is now thought the mixed domestic relations existing between the parties will be amicably settled without recourse to the courts, but which one of her husbands Mrs. Rabilley-Thompson will live with in the future, and share her legacy, is not known.

FURLOUGHS FOR SOLDIERS.—Corporal Thomas N. Motley, company A, Second infantry, Fort Spokane, has been granted a furlough for six months with permission to leave the limits of the United States. First Sergeant Rutledge Robinson, battery L, First artillery, Fort Canby, has also been granted a furlough for four months with permission to go beyond the sea on a visit to his old home in England. A furlough for three months has also been granted Private Patrick McAleer, company F, Fourteenth infantry.

BACK INTO FAMILIAR HARNESS.—Yesterday Mr Charles W. Knowles, who gave up the position of boniface two years ago and went into the salmon canning business at Astoria, bought a half interest in the popular St. Charles hotel. Every one who knows him was satisfied that Charley could not keep away long from his old business. What he doesn't know about hotel keeping is hardly worth knowing, and there is no doubt that he will add largely to the already established prosperity of the St. Charles.

GEESE AND DUCKS.—Wild geese are plentiful at Sauvie's island and in the sloughs along the Columbia, and large numbers are brought to market by hunters. They are in good condition in preparation for the long flight to their breeding grounds at the north, for which they will soon depart. Duck hunting is over, the birds having mated and gone to nest hiding. The close season for ducks does not begin till the 1st of May, which is too late, and the law should be changed.

INCREASING IN IMPORTANCE.—Thomas Davis has been appointed as an assistant to Secretary Carlisle of the State Board of Immigration, which is daily increasing in importance and usefulness. The board expects to move into its new rooms on the corner of Front and Ash streets, either to-day or to-morrow, where they will be much more advantageously situated. Quite a large number of immigrants visited the secretary's office yesterday.

GETTING MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE.—In the suit of Jacob Cline against Wally Cline for a divorce, which is intended as an offset to the suit brought by her against him, the plaintiff was yesterday ordered to pay into court the sum of $100 to enable the defendant to conduct her defense. As he was also obliged to pay into court $250 to enable her to prosecute her suit against him, this thing of getting a divorce is liable to be very expensive before he gets through with it.

FUNERAL OF M. S. BURRELL.—The funeral of Martin S. Burrell took place at 10:30 yesterday forenoon from the Unitarian church, the services being conducted by Rev. T. L. Eliot. The principal business houses of the city were closed in respect to the memory of the dead merchant, and the attendance at the church was very large. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the remains were conveyed to River View cemetery, followed by the largest procession seen here for some time.

DID NOT GET HIS COMMISSION.—The suit of J. H. Fisk against D. V. B. Henarie and others for a commission of $60,000 as a real estate agent on a large scale, came to a sudden end in the state circuit court yesterday. When the plaintiff's evidence was all in, without waiting for any testimony on the part of the defense Judge Smith instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, which was accordingly done.

SUIT FOR INSURANCE.—W. J. Quinn, whose tailor shop was partially destroyed by fire about two months ago, has been unable to amicably adjust the amount of his loss at that time with the insurance agents who have it to pay. Therefore he began suit yesterday in the state circuit court against the Home and the Phœnix insurance companies, to recover the sum of $[illegible], which he claims is due him as the amount of the damage he has sustained.

TACOMA CITY DIRECTORY.—R. L. Polk & Co., who made such a success in getting out a full and reliable directory of Portland, have just issued an equally good and carefully prepared directory of the city of Tacoma, W. T., with a well written and somewhat extensive introduction descriptive of the town, and containing many facts of historical value. Tacoma now claims to have a population of nearly 7000.

FIRST WOOD PULP MANUFACTURED.—The first wood paper pulp ever made in the northwest was made yesterday at the new mills of the Columbia river paper company at La Camas. Cottonwood was the material used and the pulp manufactured was excellent. The machines will keep at work from now on getting a stock of pulp ready for the manufacture of paper, which will be begun in about two weeks.

ARRIVES UNDER SEALED ORDERS.—The government steamer General Wright arrived in from the south yesterday, says the *Astorian*. Captain Steve Babbidge preserves due reticence as to what her mission signifies; probably he has received sealed orders from the secretary of war to remain in port and insure strict neutrality on the part of our government in case of trouble between England and Russia.

DAILY TRIPS TO LA CAMAS.—The steamer Traveler, which has been undergoing a thorough overhauling and partial rebuilding, was launched yesterday. She is much improved in every way and now draws six inches less water than she used to. She will be put on the route to La Camas, making daily trips, and will be a great convenience to the citizens of that thriving town.

RAIN STILL COMING.—The weather remains most propitious for the growing crops. Gentle showers fell at intervals yesterday. During the afternoon there was a slight fall of hail which lasted only a few minutes, and fortunately did no damage. Reports from eastern Oregon show cool and cloudy weather, with slight showers at some points.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The horse thieves, Thompson and Darnell, who were sentenced to six years each in the penitentiary at [illegible] for stealing three horses from some residents of Wasco county, were yesterday taken up to Salem by Deputy Sheriff Henry Allen and F. C. Lounsbury, and committed to the care of the state.

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED.—Judge Smith this morning in department No. 1 of the state circuit court will decide in the case of [illegible] vs. The O. R. & N. Co. the demurrer [illegible] complaint.

H. I. Gullison & Co. will positively [illegible] out business on or before May 1st. Carpets, oil cloths, rugs, mats at actual cost.

Puffum & Pendleton, agents for the Lawton custom made Shirts.

PARLOR SETS at Cost. G. SHINDLER & Co.

THE WINSTON-BELL BENEFIT.

A Generous Tribute to the Prima Donna and the Comedian of the Casino

A large and a very fine audience attended the Casino last night, the occasion being a joint benefit to Miss Jeannie Winston and Mr Arthur H. Bell. Prices being doubled the receipts were larger than on any other night of the season, not excepting the opening night of the Opera House. The bill was The Princess of Trebizonde, the last act of the Bohemian Girl and three introduced songs. Probably every person in the house had heard both operas before this season, and the attraction of novelty was gone, but the Trebizonde was interesting because it had been brightened up with new business, and though the performance lasted till past midnight, not ten people left the building until the close. Every one of the leading members of the company was at his or her best, and the several features in the bill were never presented in better style.

When Miss Winston made her entrance carrying the cage of doves, loud applause, which lasted several minutes, greeted her. At the conclusion of "I'm Loved and Love Again," the ballad through which she took such strong hold on the public during the second week of her engagement, the floral tributes came—in number and in beauty surpassing any ever before presented here to an artist. It is needless to say that the ballad was sung in Miss Winston's charming and faultless style, and had its customary reception.

An interruption occurred during the third act, just after Count Cabriolo is decorated with the order of the "Golden Bulldog." Conductor Kinross stopped the music, and rising at his stand, presented Mr Bell in a neat speech with a handsome gold medal on behalf of his non-professional friends in Portland. A long outburst of applause gave Mr Bell some little time to recover from the surprise, but calls for a speech put him off his feet again. However, he set the audience into roars by advancing to the footlights and saying: "Kinross, give me the tip." Mr Bell then, speaking with no little emotion, thanked the donors for the kind remembrance, expressed on behalf of his wife and himself deep appreciation of the many kind, warm-hearted friendships made during his stay here, thanked the public for the generous applause bestowed on efforts to please, thanked the audience for their presence, and finally thanked his brothers and sisters on the stage for uniform courtesy and co-operation, which made his duties as stage manager not the customary series of trials, but a continued pleasure. Mr Bell closed with the hope that the time was not far distant when a professional engagement might bring him back to those whom he warmly cherished.

The medal is round and of solid gold. Upon the face is a laurel wreath, enclosing a mask. The reverse bears the following inscription: "Presented to Mr Arthur H. Bell by his Portland, Oregon, friends, April 15, 1885."

In the second act of "Trebizonde" Miss Winston and Miss King sang "Der Wasserfall" superbly, winning a triple encore. Miss Winston, in the third act, gave better than she ever did before, "Le petit Vin de Bordeaux," and Miss King sang charmingly the old favorite, "The Cows are in the Corn."

The fourth act of "The Bohemian Girl" belongs to Thaddeus, and Harry Gates being in splendid voice, took the remainder of the honors of the night.

BRIEF MENTION.

Last performance of 49 at New Market theater to night.

Isaac Arnold yesterday obtained a decree of divorce from Amanda Arnold.

The city council proceedings and other interesting local matters will be found on the eighth page.

The suit of M. Brand vs Millie Cooper was yesterday argued before Judge Stearns and submitted.

The remains of the late Henry D. Green will be buried from the family residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A petition for a writ of review was filed yesterday with the county clerk in the case of J. B. Kelly vs M. J. Culver and others.

The case of Goldsmith vs. Gilliland and others will come up for a hearing to-morrow in the U. S. circuit court on the exceptions to the bill.

The Oregon Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church will hold its next stated session at Lebanon, Linn county, commencing on Thursday, May 14, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Thistle packing company incorporated on the 8th inst. The incorporators are Samuel Elmore, C. W. Fulton, Geo. W. Sanborn and J. J. Barclay. The capital stock is $50,000, the principal place of business is at Astoria.

EXCURSION EAST.

The following is self explanatory:

CIRCULAR.

PORTLAND, Or., April [illegible] 188[illegible].

[illegible]

Dear Sir—We have made arrangements with the railroad companies by which we can take you [illegible] friends from Portland, Or., to St. Paul and return for $105; Chicago, $1[illegible]; New York, $150. In cars attached to regular Express train leaving here May [illegible]0, 1885. Tickets good for ninety days. This will include sleeping car accommodations in an emigrant sleeper to St. Paul fitted up for use of the party only, first class car from St. Paul to Chicago and New York and return to St. Paul, parties paying for their own sleeper, and from St. Paul to Portland. Dining cars attached from Portland to St. Paul. As our accommodations are limited, if you desire to take advantage of these rates by which $[illegible] is saved on each fare, application with deposit of $20 for each person must be made by May 1st in order to secure berth in sleeper. Should you or friends desire further information apply in person or by letter to JOHN A. CHILD, corner Morrison and Second streets, Portland, Or.

P. S. We are not advertising this in the papers as we wish to make this a select and private party. J. A. C.

[illegible] which [illegible] it is intended the excursion shall go.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE

Hereby announce that it will run an excursion from Portland to the east, leaving here May 20th, at the following rates:

Portland to St. Paul and return	$[illegible] 00
Omaha	[illegible] 00
Kansas City	[illegible] 00
Chicago	100 00
New York	1[illegible]0 00
St Louis	100 [illegible]

The above figures are given to parties of [illegible] more [illegible] twenty [illegible] Mr. Child's circular will [illegible] grant [illegible] emigrant sleepers will be fitted up specially for the party. The same accommodations east of the Missouri river will also be granted. An opportunity to visit Salt Lake City and Denver will be allowed. The rates named above, although from $[illegible] to $[illegible] less than offered in foregoing circular, are strictly first. We require no deposit to secure reserved berth and tickets to return will be [illegible]. We pay no middle men, but give passengers [illegible] of the lowest rate and choice of routes east of Missouri river.

Those desiring to take advantage [illegible] make application by letter [illegible] [illegible] to justify [illegible]
[illegible] A. MILLER,
General Agent Oregon Short Line,
No. 1 Washington street, Portland, Or.

That wonderful catholicon known as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given the lady a world wide reputation for doing good. It is a living spring of health and strength.

Needham's Red Clover Blossoms and extracts. Best purifier known. Cures cancer, catarrh, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, sick headache, piles, etc. Send for circular. Address W. C. Needham, box 422, San Jose, Cal.

Worthless Imitations.

Beware of worthless imitations, and always ask for the best, Henley's Celery Beef and Iron.

Puffum & Pendleton—New line of spring and summer Neckwear and Underwear.

The Great Tonic and Nervine.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace up your nerves and make you strong.

Sam'l L. Simpson, Literary Bureau, room 3, over Allsky's, First Street.

EXTENSION TABLES at Cost. G. SHINDLER & Co

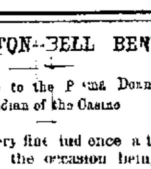
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agents for Rockford Watches.

Towne & Moore
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Cor. First and Morrison sts.
Enlarging in Crayons a specialty. F. W. Moore, Crayon Artist and Operator.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
30 ONE DOLLAR DINNER TICKETS FOR $25
ALLSKY'S,
145 FIRST

Dr. J. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First st.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD,
Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or.

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We find ourselves overstocked with Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Corsets, and in order to reduce our stock we will commence a Clearance Sale at greatly reduced Prices.

These goods are chiefly fine, many being reduced from $2 and $3 a pair to $1, and $1 goods to 50c; and low-price goods reduced in proportion.

We offer a lot of Children's Hosiery at great sacrifice. Excellent full-finished goods, all sizes, at 25c.

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SUMMER
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Just Received.

GERMAN YARNS,
SAXONY WOOLS,
SHETLAND FLOSSES,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
KNITTING SILKS.
—ALSO—
BROWN'S CORSETS.

OLDS & KING.
186 First Street.

"FLOR de MADRID."

Office of V. Martinez Ybor & Co.,
Key West, Fla., Feb. 28, 1885.

We take pleasure in announcing to the Cigar Trade of the Northwest and California that we have this day appointed L. K. G. Smith of Portland, Or., our Sole Agent for the whole Pacific Coast, and kindly recommend him as such to our old and new patrons.

We guarantee that, as heretofore, all Cigars from our factory are and will be made of the finest and choicest Havana Tobacco only and that we shall not fail to keep up our well established reputation on them. Very respectfully,
V. MARTINEZ YBOR & CO.

In accepting the honor of representing above manufacturers I do so with a thorough conviction and after a careful scrutiny that nothing in the Key West Havana line could be offered or produced superior to these world-renowned

"FLOR de MADRID."

Shall be pleased to fill all orders intrusted to us for any style or size, either direct from factory from our various depots in California or the northwest.

Responsible dealers in the interior wishing the agency in their respective towns will receive a prompt hearing by addressing

L. K. G. SMITH,
[illegible] Stark and Front Sts., Portland.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

[illegible] LIVER PURIFIER
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Give the Dog a New Collar.

We have just received a line of beautiful DOG COLLARS, all sizes, for Tiny and for Towser. We always sell at New York PRICES, and our prices are always marked in plain figures.

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If you are thinking of buying a
BABY CARRIAGE.
We will show you 40 selected styles from which to make a choice at New York prices.

You probably will want
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We have all styles from 90c to $10. An experienced salesman will be pleased to point out the advantages of the various styles to all who desire posting on the subject.

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Another carload of tinware received. We are supplying wise housekeepers with new utensils for less than you can have old ones mended, and the best goods ever sold in Oregon, 5c, 10c and 15c for kitchen articles [illegible] sold for 50c and 75c.

PARLOR FIREWORKS.
Can be set off in parlor without danger. Equally beautiful by day or night. Dealers send address for Fireworks Catalogue, ready next week.

Bargains in Corsets, Hosiery and Embroideries.

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First and Morrison streets.
Keep Everything.

COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

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IMPORTED
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—IN—
Jerseys,
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—AT—
OUR POPULAR PRICES.
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
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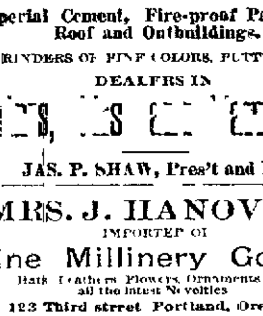

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Paints, Oils and Varnishes.
JAS. P. SHAW, Pres't and Man'r.

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IMPORTER OF
Fine Millinery Goods,
Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments and all the latest Novelties.
123 Third street, Portland, Oregon.
Orders from the country solicited.

OPENING DISPLAY
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS!
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Of this week (March 25 and 26) at
MISS A. S. JORGENSON'S,
1[illegible]3 First street.
Next door to Ladd & Tilton's Bank. Call and see the New Styles.

ARTIST'S COMPLETE OUTFIT!
Comprising full assortment Winsor & Newton's Oil Colors, Sable Brushes, Pallette and Knife, Oils, etc., put up in Japanned Tin Box for $7 50. Address Shanahan's Art Gallery, 69 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

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[illegible] OF PORTLAND RESTAURANT
EPICURES ALWAYS GO TO
Madame Drouilhat's Restaurant.
Finest French Dinner on the coast, including wine, coffee and pousse cafe, 50 cts. Try a dinner. Private rooms for ladies. Entrance on Morrison St. and 15½ Third st.

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Will be opened to the public May 1st, And will be the only first class house north of San Francisco. New Building, New Furniture, and all modern improvements.
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LOUIS EPPINGER [illegible]
FIRST CLASS [illegible]
PORTLAND.

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—OF—
[illegible] —AND— [illegible]
HAVING BEEN
SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION!
On the 7th of April,
[illegible] purchased the same at a figure which enables us to dispose of the same at the
ORIGINAL COST PRICE
And still have a fair margin left as our profit.

OUR OBJECT is to clear the stock out in the shortest time possible. The goods must go, and the sooner the better.

Special Lines
In particular will be sold even at a sacrifice.
It is the business of the public to understand the situation and take advantage thereof. Further particulars in future,
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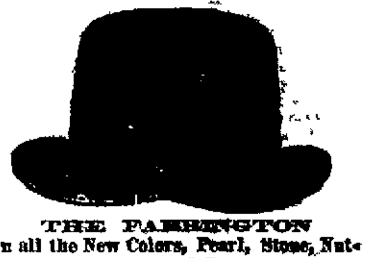
KOHN & STEINBACH



THE FARRINGTON
In all the New Colors, Pearl, Stone, Nutria, Black or Brown.

THE MENTOR
In Nutria, Blue or Black.

The above are two of the Latest Broadway Styles for this Spring. We have them in all colors and different heights of crown and different grades. Prices, $3, $3 50, $4, which is 20 per cent less than you can purchase them for elsewhere.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES IN
NOBBY SPRING SUITS,
FINE FANCY TROUSERS,
FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS,
FANCY NIGHT SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
NECKWEAR, etc.

CLOTHIERS KOHN & STEINBACH [illegible] Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

ANOTHER CHANCE
—TO—
Save Your Money!

To accommodate subscribers that were disappointed in not obtaining shares in the 3D SERIES of the
Franklin Building and Loan Association,
The Directors have passed a resolution authorizing the issue of a 4TH SERIES, to date April 1, 1885. Parties desiring to subscribe, or wishing any information, can obtain it at the office of the Association, 161 Second street, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or at any time at CHILD'S drug store, corner Morrison and Second streets.
JOHN A. CHILD,
PRESIDENT

Snow Flake
Is an elegant article for nourishing and whitening the skin, for concealing freckles and disfigurations, removing tan and sun burn, it cannot be excelled. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured and sold by
JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,
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GRANT'S PASS.
The Leading Town of Southern Oregon.
On the O. & C. R. R. Located in the beautiful
ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.
TOWN LOTS and outside tracts, suitable for fruit culture, now for sale by
MERRILL, BRUNER & CO.,
139½ First street, Portland.
Branch office, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
The Standard. Durable, Accurate.
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Between England and Russia is certain. It will not retard the business of Himes the Printer. With marked impartiality he will continue to print all sorts of jobs in all styles and languages at hard times prices, for all people, regardless of age, sex, nationality, color or previous condition and invites the world to visit him at 5–7 Washington St., Portland. Legal Blanks, Law Briefs, County Work and Book Binding, to suit the most exacting.

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LAND PLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

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Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

GRANT DYING.

Edgar Fawcett, in New York Tribune.

I think the April stars have never shot
O'er the dumb city a light of such cold spell
As now, at midnight, when all is not well—
When lingering pain is our loved hero's lot!
"Let us have peace," he said, while hate was hot
Still in the land where he stood sentinel
And guardian of its peace, whate'er befell—
He that now sighs for peace yet wins it not!

O thou in whom such calm and power agree,
If immortality may ever dawn
On mortals, of thyself it now were true
That the great spirit of Lincoln looks for thee
Where files of shadowy soldiery are drawn,
Waiting their mighty captain's last review!

Midnight, April 6, 1885.

"HER FRANCIS."

"Many a true word is spoken in jest." So runs the old saying, and Mabel Talbot could for one have vouched for its truth, for a harmless jest became her fate. She was one of a large family of boys and girls had lived the twenty-two years of her life in a country village and had never stayed more than a day at a time in London. What an enchanted prospect then seemed to open before her when her friend, Helen Keith, asked her to spend the winter with herself and her mother in Florence!

As Mabel was starting, one young married sister said to her:

"I wonder if you will meet 'your Francis' at last?"

And another sister, with the superior wisdom of one who had just been wooed and won, answered for Mabel:

"Of course she will! only mind, Mabel, that you look well out for him."

"Your Francis" was the jest above alluded to. One day Mabel had, in the hearing of eleven merry brothers and sisters, thoughtlessly said: "How I dislike the abbreviation of Francis into Frank! Francis is a fine name, and Frank has no more character about it than Charlie or Harry." That was enough; and the latest phase of the joke was the ludicrous notion that as she was by far the prettiest of the family, she must be waiting for a certain "Francis," not only one so named by his godfathers and godmothers, but one who had never, at any time, been called by its abbreviation. Mabel laughed as merrily as any of them, and then forgot all about "her Francis" until she reached the Italian frontier, when for the first time her journey became marked by some vicissitudes.

On a cold, stormy night the train was stopped at the little station at C——, for the floods were out. A scene of confusion ensued. After the Italian guards had made the sleepy and alarmed foreigners understand what had occurred, every one naturally left the train to seek what accommodation could be found in the village; only, however, to return with vexation added to their former alarm. The one solitary inn could only take in a few of the passengers, and the remainder had to make back again to their carriages with the difference of being wet through instead of dry. Mabel Talbot was one of the fortunate ones. Some kindly arms—whose she never knew—carried her and her small luggage safely over the water, and she made her way to the inn. She could not speak a word of Italian, but quickly comprehended how kind and sympathetic was her welcome. Neither gratitude, however, nor a vivid imagination could help her to feel comfortable. Her narrow passage-room had a damp, stone floor, was lighted by a small wick floating in oil, and was pervaded by a smell of garlic. Her bed was a narrow table, her pillow her carpet-bag, and her traveling rug had to do duty for everything else.

As she lay there crammed and shivering, she became gradually accustomed to the dim light, and saw an object which had escaped her notice and which looked like a coat lying across a chair. She was not long in fetching it, and, even in the semi-darkness, saw that it was a thickly-lined English ulster, probably the property of one of her fellow-passengers who, she had little doubt, would have given much to be wearing it at that moment. She felt, however, that it was little use pitying the unlucky owner; and very grateful to him for having left it, she lay down again and spread it over her. Her teeth stopped chattering, her eyes closed, and she went off into a sound sleep.

When the noise made by the awakening household began to disturb her, the following dream came to her:

She dreamt that she was engaged to be married to a not particularly young man, whose Christian name was—Francis. His face made a strong impression upon her. It was not strictly handsome, but the owner had what is called a fine head. Further, he had a kindly expression and a slightly inquisitive look in his keen, gray eyes which was very characteristic. How they came to be engaged she was unable to remember, but he seemed to know her past, for he was asking her to call him Frank.

"Not for the world," she said. "I hate the name. You would not seem youself at all. I might just as well call you Charlie or Harry."

"We have it on very good authority that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," he answered, smiling.

"Then Shakespeare was wrong," returned the dreamer, not smiling at all.

"Am I to take it for granted, then, that you took me for my name and not for myself?"

"Your name is Francis," persisted Mabel.

"I am aware of it. But Francis or Frank, I am myself."

"And yourself is Francis."

But in spite of her obstinacy she got the worst of the argument, and the soft-hearted Francis, seeing signs of tears, offered to make it up. She would not, however, accept his kiss of peace, and at that moment, awoke to find herself struggling so much that she had nearly fallen off the table.

The velvet collar of the ulster was lying across her mouth, its soft touch, having, no doubt, suggested that lover-like ending to her dream.

At first Mabel was too bewildered to distinguish dream from reality; but the daylight streaming in at the curtainless window gave her a vague idea that she must be "up and doing." As she jumped down she dragged the ulster with her, and as she lifted it up a letter fell out of one of the pockets. She would have been no true daughter of Eve had she not been seized with a desire to know the name of the owner of that coat, under the comforting warmth of which she had slept so well and also dreamt that ridiculous dream.

"Why should I not know the name?" she asked herself, picking up the letter.

And as there was no one to answer her—only her very natural curiosity to urge her the other way, she did read the name

"Francis Grantley, esquire."

II.

"Now don't be foolish and get excited about nothing," said Mabel to herself, "for you would have dreamt exactly the same dream if Mr. Grantley's name had been Thomas or John." This seemed so true that she did preserve some calmness of mind. "Any way, you and he are never likely to meet as long as you live, for he is probably on his way to India, or regions equally remote." And with this last self-comforting admonition she resolutely put the letter back in its place and folded up the coat.

"He was never called Frank, I am sure," she soliloquized, unable to keep from the forbidden subject, as she remarked the unusual length and breadth of the coat, "though, of course, Franks are of all sizes. Poor man!" she continued, as she felt its thickness. "Perhaps if he had known what a boon it was to me he would not have minded so much shivering all night. I wish I could let him know how much obliged I am. And why should he not know it?" as a sudden thought struck her.

If she could have spoken Italian she would have left a message with the landlord; therefore, instead, she scribbled in pencil on the back of the letter:

"Many thanks for the loan of the coat."

What is done can not be undone. Perhaps no one ever realized that more thoroughly than Mabel Talbot, when she saw those penciled words of hers staring back at her from a stranger's letter. She could not possibly tear up the envelop; she could only thrust the letter back into the pocket of the coat and hide her own deed from her own eyes. How devoutly she hoped that Mr. Grantley really was on his way to India! The further off the better. And during the journey she registered a vow never again to act on any occasion in life without due reflection.

The Keiths had rooms on the sunny side of the place, on the Lung' Arno Acciajo't; and coming, as Mabel did, from the gray November skies of England, she perfectly revelled in the sunny weather which set in on her arrival at that brightest of cities. She was also, according to Helen Keith (a handsome, clever woman, in every way a contrast to pretty little inexperienced Mabel), in one succession of "gushes" over every picture and statue, piece of tapestry and mosaic, the cathedral and Grotto's tower, the baptistry and the wonderful gates which Michael Angelo pronounced fit to be the gates of Paradise; Fra Angelico's angels and the Lucca della Robbia's. So full of delight and excitement was she that some days she forgot both her whimsical dreams and her fears.

One morning Helen took her to Giotto's little chapel in the church of Santa Croce, and, giving her Ruskin's little pamphlet, let her puzzle the matter out for herself. Very puzzled did Mabel feel, as she leaned against the wall opposite the fresco which depicts the trial by fire before the Soldan, and read out a sentence here and there. She was quite deep in thought when she heard spoken, very quietly, in English: "What a pretty voice!"

"And a still prettier face! What brown eyes and golden hair!" said another voice.

At that moment two gentlemen presumably the speakers, descended the steps of the chapel behind her, and walked down the nave. They passed close to her, and as they did so, Mabel made a sudden dart forward. Enveloping one of the two, a very tall man, was the ulster; she would have known it again anywhere!

III.

As Mabel started forward Helen sprang after her. "Mabel!" she cried, aghast, "do you want to show the pretty face?"

"My face!" and Mabel looked at her in amazement. "No; I want to see his." It was now Helen's turn to look amazed, the more so that Mabel suddenly colored violently all over that pretty face so little in her thoughts, and turning sharply away stared blindly at a medallion of St. Louis through a rush of tears, which had quickly come into her eyes. Whether she was most vexed with herself, or mortified by her friend, or disappointed in her desire, she could not possibly have told.

"I don't understand, Mabel," said Helen very gently. "You cannot know those men, or they would not have spoken so of you?" Mabel made the worse answer she could have chosen. "No, I don't know them. I only know the ulster that one of them wore."

"His ulster!" cried Helen Keith, laughing and wondering whether Mabel was losing her senses.

Mabel knew that, in her place, she would have felt the same, but, being in her own, she was not at all amused, but was unaccountably sore, and certainly felt very foolish. Outside the church Helen began again.

"You really do not know those men, Mabel?"

Mabel had grown wiser: she only shook her head.

"Then I may as well tell you that I know one of them—the one who spoke of the pretty voice and who also wore the ulster—very well."

"No! do you, really?" cried Mabel, very eagerly.

Helen was more than ever mystified.

"He is one of our neighbors at home," she continued; "so you will soon get to know something more of him than his coat."

Life is not all art in Florence, and Mabel went to a dance that evening where she might have thought herself in England but for a sprinkling of uniforms and some artistic and musical heads. The foreign element would have interested her had she not been on the lookout for an English face. She believed herself to be very rational, yet she saw no face like her dream "Francis," and soliloquized on the folly of the English, who keep up their usual habits wherever they go. How could anyone dance all the evening after sight-seeing all day? At that moment she heard Helen say:

"Francis, come and be introduced to Mabel Talbot. Mabel, this is another of my old friends, Mr. Grantley."

There was no weariness about Mabel now, and Helen wondered at the excitement which lit up the usually pale face and soft eyes.

"Miss Keith tells me that this is your first visit to Italy," said Mr. Grantley, when Helen had left them.

Mabel summoned the courage to look up—looked and met the very same shrewd eyes which she had seen in her dream! But, together with the shock of her surprise, came the comforting reassurance that those eyes were looking at something quite new to them. And indeed, it was a very pleasant sight they looked at, but she was too full of her secret thoughts to notice the evident admiration she was causing.

"Of course," she was saying to herself, "as he was one of my fellow-travelers, I must have seen him without remembering it." And this practical explanation of a seemingly mysterious occurrence, restored her equanimity. She did not let their conversation rest long on a commonplace footing, and very soon managed to introduce the word "adventure."

"The days for adventure are over," he said.

"But not for odd things," she returned, provoked into boldness.

He threw back his head and laughed. "You are quite right, and the oddest thing happened only the other day. I was a passenger in that train which was stopped by the floods. Perhaps you may remember about it?"

Perhaps she could!

"Well, I scrambled out into the water like every one else and found some sort of accommodation at the inn. At the last moment, however, I changed my mind; only, worse luck, I left my ulster in the little hole of a room that I was to have occupied."

"Were you not very cold without it?" asked Mabel, finding it impossible not to betray some sympathy now that she learnt that she was really indebted to him for the room, as well as, by chance, for the coat.

"Oh, yes, but then I am accustomed to the ups and downs of travel; and the night was soon over."

"Did you recover your coat easily in the morning?"

"At once for the lady who had occupied the room had already left it. But now to come to the point of my story. A few days ago I looked for a letter which I left in the pocket of my ulster, and what do you think I found written at the back of it?" Mabel could think very well, and felt herself blushing hotly.

"'Many thanks for the loan of the coat!'"

"What a bold creature!" said Mabel, thinking that she would rather say it of herself than hear it from him. To her amazement all mirth vanished from his face.

"Bold!" he cried, looking indignantly at her. "On the contrary, I think she was very thoughtful and sympathetic. I am sure she is a charming girl."

"Why not a charming old lady?"

"Oh!" Then he smiled and looked beyond the bright, listening face as if he saw something almost as sweet. "No, I know that she was young. The landlord called her a *Signorina*."

"Everybody is called a Signorina in Italy," said Mabel hastily, not at all his companionship having shaken her opinion that she had done a supremely silly thing. "The very blind beggars who stand propped up against the sunny walls of the Lung' Arno address every woman of whom they beg as *Signorina*."

"No use, Miss Talbot; I have a theory about the writer of those words, and you will not laugh me out of it. I do not suppose that she was a young girl, as she was alone, but she was certainly new to traveling or she would have taken the good chances with the bad ones more philosophically."

What a description of herself, thought Mabel.

"No, no," he went on smilingly. "I have my ideal and I shall keep to it. And what is more, if she is in Florence, sooner or later, I shall identify her."

"But you know nothing of her except her handwriting."

"And is not that enough?" Looking at his keen eyes, and remembering that he was an habitue of the Keiths' house, Mabel felt sure that is was quite enough. And her heart sank within her.

IV.

That was not the only time that Mabel Talbot and Mr. Grantley discussed the "charming girl" who had permitted herself such a liberty with his letter. But though he persistently stood her champion, it did not prevent his falling—and very completely, too—in love with this very pretty young woman of two and twenty who was as fresh and merry as a child. No day passed without his seeking Mabel.

One day he overtook her carrying a book from the library.

"Mrs. Oliphant's 'Life of St. Francis'! Ah! my namesake," he said, taking her book from her.

"More likely your namesake if he had been St. Frank," answered Mabel, laughing.

He laughed too, as he said: "That does not sound very saint-like. But, as it happens, I have never been called Frank in my life. My dear mother disliked the abreviation; and, oddly enough, at school, though my nicknames were numberless, Frank was not one of them." As he told her this, Mabel felt that it was no use saying any more against herself. The children had been right, and she had found *a* Francis after all. But was he *her* Francis?

From that day she felt an absurd jealousy of that ideal young lady traveler. More than ever did she dread the thought of his discovering her identity with herself. She became even more vigilant in concealing all writing of hers and also avoided the subject as much as possible. Helen Keith, however, who had long known his side of the story, brought it up one day during a walk up the hills to Fiesole, the little Etruscan city that overlooks Florence.

"No," he answered. "I have not seen the handwriting, but I shall see it one day." Then he had one of his hearty laughs, in which Helen could not help joining. Mabel, on any other subject would have laughed too.

"I know I shall see it," he continued; "I feel it in the air. Don't you feel things in the air, sometimes, Miss Keith?"

"Yes, I feel a Tramontana like to-day." And Helen shivered as the fierce north wind met them, and drew a shawl up to her face, but it was chiefly to hide a smile; also the latter's ridiculous and evident jealousy—a fact which could not but give him hope.

"How practical you are, Miss Keith? You seem to take delight in snubbing me. You snubbed me, I remember, the very first time I had the pleasure of speaking to you."

"Did I? Then I beg your pardon. I won't do it again."

"But I like it," he said quickly. "Pray snub me—in your own way—as much as you like."

"If you talk of feeling a strange handwriting in the air, I warn you that I shall do so."

"But I do feel it, I assure you. Did you never play at the game of playing hot and cold? Well, I feel like that. I feel near to very hot."

"Then you may be sure that this north wind will be followed by a south one. A sirocco will always follow a Tramontana." He was, however, to prove himself right.

The very next day, when the Keiths and Mabel returned from a drive they found Francis Grantley awaiting their return. Mabel had only made a few steps into the room when she gave a suppressed shriek and turned to fly.

"Mabel! what in the world is the matter?" cried Mrs. Keith and her daughter.

"A great deal is the matter," said Mr. Grantley, an ill-concealed joyousness in his voice, while he watched Mabel as a cat watches a mouse. "A great deal, I can tell you. I have been nearly roasted in your room."

Mrs. Keith, always the most concerned of hostesses, went up to the fire, when her daughter gently but firmly turned her toward the door.

"Surely I might take off one of the logs," Mrs. Keith was heard expostulating as the two were left together and alone—Francis Grantley comparing a pencil list of books, written out by Mabel, left lying on the table, with an envelope on which were written her thanks—and Mabel, her hands before her eyes, afraid to see in his what he thought of her. In some more polite form he must be going to rudely break the waking dream which had followed the real one. "Her Francis" he could no longer be now. But what happened instead? He was kneeling at her feet, trying to remove her hands from before her face.

"Miss Talbot! Mabel! You dearest and sweetest—" His words ceased abruptly and he sprang up as the door opened and Helen looked cautiously in. When she entered the room followed by several visitors, Francis Grantley was its sole occupant. He and Mabel had only had a second of time to look at each other, but during that second their hearts had mutely finished and answered those interrupted words.

V.

Mabel was in a tumult of joy. He did not think of her as her sensitive love had feared, but she was his "sweetest and dearest." The remainder she could fill up for herself. Had she not known "her Francis" before he had known her? Had she not seen that look of love on his face before? When she returned to the sitting room her joy received its first check. Francis Grantley was gone; but other visitors had come, who seemed to be all talking at once. Helen's words were the only ones of which she could make any sense.

"How lucky that he left the telegram behind, otherwise we should have thought he had taken leave of his senses. I trust he will see his friend alive. He must, I think, have caught the Roman express. He certainly wasted no time in good-byes or explanations." Mabel caught Helen's eyes and the loving sympathy in them made her hide her face over the forgotten telegram which had become common property. It was as Helen had said. Francis Grantley had been summoned to Rome to the death-bed of a friend, and a glance at her watch told her that he could no longer be in Florence.

For some days no news came from him. Helen thought it very strange, but as Mabel seemed only to think of his trouble, she kept her own thoughts to herself. Mabel, however, was only acting a part. As the days went by a small voice—a treacherous one it seemed to her—kept whispering that he ought to have found time to write—if only one word to complete those interrupted spoken ones. Then she would recall that glance which they had exchanged and her joy returned in full. She would have found those days more difficult to pass through had she not been partly taken out of herself by the unexpected arrival of a dear friend on the evening of Mr. Grantley's departure. This was one Hugh Sedley, a young man some years her senior, who was engaged to be married to her favorite cousin, Charlotte Burns. He was one of those sunny-faced, bright-eyed people who, when they have troubles, win the sympathy of others at once. His trouble was six months' delay of his marriage, and he could not have found a more sympathetic recipient of all his thoughts and feelings than Mabel at that moment. She needed distraction and she felt so sorry for any sort of disappointment to be borne, that by the time she had done the honors of Florence to him all day and let him talk everlastingly of Charlotte, they both felt their sorrows lightened.

Helen Keith, however, who was not in Hugh's confidence, felt a trouble grow within her the lighter theirs grew, but Mabel's natural reserve made it impossible for her even to hint at a danger which perhaps might be merely imagination. She could only try to keep them apart as much as possible, and she succeeded so far well that Mabel spent the greater part of Christmas day with other friends. Toward evening she returned, and seeing Helen and Hugh Sedley talking over the fire, she went up to her room and sat in the dusk, glad of this moment of solitude with her own painful thoughts. There must be some mistake! He must have written, and the letter had never been posted; or in that busy season had miscarried; and so perhaps he was blaming her too. That some news of him would reach her that day, she felt sure. He would never let it pass without a word of greeting to the Keiths.

At this moment Helen entered the room dressed for dinner. Mabel started up, thinking it must be late. Perhaps she had news for her.

"What are you doing there in the dark?" The suspiciousness in her voice made Helen force a laugh.

"No harm," replied Mabel. "I was having a sort of 'meditation among the tombs.'" Helen's answer was to put her arm suddenly round Mabel.

"Why, Helen, what is it?" she asked, startled and uneasy at her action and then at her silence. "There is no bad news? Nothing from home?"

"No, nothing from your home. Indeed mamma herself received only one letter this morning. It was from Naples."

"From Naples," echoed Mabel a little faintly. "Who does she know there? Helen, speak! Who is in Naples?" she repeated, a deadly chill creeping over her at her friend's ominous silence.

"Many people—Francis Grantley, for one."

"But he will be here to-morrow—or the next day?"

"He said he did not know when he should return. Perhaps he might run over to Cairo or Algiers." Cairo or Algiers or the other end of the world; it was all the same to Mabel Talbot.

Mabel never willingly recalled the hour which followed Helen's leaving the room until she started up and dressed in feverish haste. In that short time she seemed to have become some other Mabel Talbot, who would soon have to return to the home where she had passed more than twenty years of tranquil happiness, carrying with her a remembrance which she would ask no one to help her to bear. A remembrance that accident had thrown a coat in her way, that the fates had willed that its owner should be named Francis, and that the said unlucky Mabel Talbot had scribbled a few words on the back of a letter. And that was all the story? No. Something more. She had taken falseness for truth. It was no dream, that scene that she had taken part in, and that Helen had been obliged to interrupt, and had therefore been a witness to. Yet it was unreal as a dream, for it had been an acted lie.

And the days went one. One afternoon she was near the spot-office, and was overtaken by a heavy shower. While she stood under the colonnades Hugh Sedley suddenly rushed past her. He stopped short on seeing her.

"Oh, Mabel," he said breathlessly, "so awfully sorry you were not in. I read Lottie's last letter to Helen Keith. Lottie is the best girl in all the world. You don't half know what she is."

"I ought to do so," answered Mabel smiling involuntarily, "for I have known her ever since she was born."

Hugh looked rather jealously at her, and then laughed.

"Well, never mind. I shall have her all to myself soon. But I must be off and post this too her. I'll come this evening and read you what she says."

Mabel still smiling, notwithstanding the trouble with which she fought night and day, went to see if the shower was over. Only a few drops were falling, so she set off. The narrow, dark street into which she turned was unusually crowded with carriages and carts, and engrossed with her own miserable thoughts, she never noticed until she found herself in the thick of them—for it had no footway—that she was in danger of being run over. Suddenly she felt herself seized and drawn back, but only just in time. She looked up to thank Hugh Sedley, as she expected, and found herself face to face with—Francis Grantley! But a Francis Grantley such as she had never seen, either in dreamland or in life, holding out a rigid arm for her to take, which might have been that of a statue insensible to human touch, so cold and expressionless did his face look.

The bitter suffering of the last few weeks surged up in her brain and seemed to set it on fire as she saw the stony face of the man who had caused it. Had a thousand deaths been before her she would willingly have died them all sooner than accept the support he offered her. Without one word of thanks for saving the life that he had embittered for always she turned and left him. Had she but looked back, she would have seen nothing stony about him then. Could he have been mistaken? What did that proud, pale face, those burning, indignant eyes, mean?

"You have no umbrella," he said hoarsely, as he overtook her; "and another heavy shower is coming." She darted under a near archway. He followed her leisurely and found her as far inside as she could go, her pale face and glowing eyes brought out in curious relief by the light of a lamp before a shrine in the opposite wall. Why did he not let her alone, she asked herself? What bitter mockery of her pain! To care nothing for breaking her heart, but much that a few drops of rain should fall upon her! She felt more than saw that he was examining her closely.

"You are changed Miss Talbot," he said. "A few weeks ago a shower would not have struck you dumb." Changed! Mabel would have forced herself to deny this had it not been for something in his tone. Had his voice trembled?

Her expression was less hard as she stammered out: "I was startled, surprised. I did not know that you were in Florence." He leant toward to her, and his words were low but very distinct.

"Why not say at once that my presence here is unwelcome to you." She changed color, and her lips trembled a little.

"The rude suggestion was yours and not mine."

"At least confess," and he came a step nearer, "that you are disappointed that it was not Mr. Sedley who prevented you from committing suicide—as you seemed clearly bent on the thing."

"Mr.——who?" asked Mabel, still not understanding what was in his mind from sheer surprise at hearing the name from his lips."

"Yes, Mr. Sedley," he repeated. "Perhaps you are offended at my want of manners. Allow me to make amends and congratulate you now then." Mabel never quite remembered what happened as she stood and listened to the few words which revealed to her the cause of his unaccountable conduct. It flashed across her for the first time that, after all, they had never been quite engaged and never had a thorough explanation. Subsequent events, rumor, might easily have made him believe her to be engaged to Hugh Sedley, and that she had only been amusing herself with him! What could he have thought of her! But he still loved her! The rush of joy flooding her heart almost stifled her and she rushed out into the rain.

He brought her back. "Why do you not thank me for my congratulations?" he asked.

"Because I don't happen to be the woman that he is going to marry."

"Who is, then?"

"My cousin—Charlotte Burns."

He staggered against the wall as white as death. "Great Heavens!" What lies people tell! Mabel, if you saw a fellow-creature starving you *could* not hold food to his lips and then draw it away again?"

"I have spoken the truth."

"And yet you spent all your time with him until report gave him to you as your affianced husband."

"I gave him my time and my sympathy, as I would have given them to my own brothers. He is almost a brother to me."

A deep sob shook him from head to foot. Mabel crept nearer to him, and the next few words were spoken with both her hands in his. "Mabel, listen. When I was forced to leave you without even a word of farewell, I meant to return immediately, but my poor friend lingered—and died; and, even before then those lying tongues dealt me a death-blow. Mabel, if you ever had any love for me, tell me. It may not be too late for me to win it back." And as he stooped his head to catch her whispered words, he heard her say that she had always loved him, even when she had tried to forget him—always—even before she had known him.

"Mabel," said he, a little hesitatingly, when they were indoors, "I want you to do something for me—if only for once?"

"What can it possibly be—Frank?" she said in a very small voice, and blushing rosy red.

He smiled at her answer, yet a sigh of relief escaped him, making him feel rather foolish. He looked down at her and she looked up, and then they both laughed.—[The Argosy.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL MARINE.

Adaptability of the Peaceful Passenger Steamers for War Service.

During the "tension" which strained the relations between England and Russia about the close of the Russo-Turkish war and when it was thought by no means impossible that the cable might at any moment bring the news that war had been made inevitable, if not actually declared, the Russian government bought two American steamers, which were fitted up as cruisers. An interesting feature of that time and forming a piquant item of news was the announcement of the arrival of one of these vessels, the Cimbria, at Bar Harbor, where she lay for some time, with a British war vessel keeping a friendly but vigilant eye upon her movements. This action of the Russian government and the further efforts made by patriotic Russians of Moscow, who raised a fund to build some fast sailing cruisers, "commerce destroyers," especially for England's entertainment, led the British admiralty to turn their attention in the same direction.

As a consequence of this the British government added to its war navy every choice ocean steamer sailing under the flag, and held out inducements for owners and builders to finish their ships in such a manner that, while not detracting from their utility as fast-sailing passenger steamers, it would meet the conditions necessary to make cruisers of them. Steamers of over 2000 tons are eligible for this purpose, and while the British naval authorities have many others in view, they have already placed on the official lists, the following vessels of the different fleets which may at any time be diverted from their peaceful occupation to the list of "Alabamas."

Of the Cunard fleet, Etruria, of 8000 tons and 13,000 horse power; Umbria, same tons and power; Servia, 7800 tons and 13,000 horse power; Oregon, 7500, 13,000; Aurania, 7000, 8000; Pavonia, Cephalonia, Catalonia, Gallia, Bothnia, and Scythia, the smallest of which are 4557 tons and 3175 horse power.

The Anchor lines finest ships City of Rome and Furnessia, the former of 8000 tons and the latter 5495, together with the smaller vessels, Alsatia, Anchoria, Arabia, Bolivia, California, Circassia, Devonia, Elysia, Ethiopia, Europia and Victoria are also "listed."

The Guion line's embryo cruisers are the Alaska, Arizona, Abyssinia, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, each of 3500 tons, except the Alaska and Arizona, which are of 7000 and 5500 tons respectively.

Every ship of the National line is on the list. The America, of 5500 tons, is the largest, and then follow the Spain, Italy, Canada, Egypt, France, Greece, Holland, Queen, England, Helvetia, Erin, and Denmark, the latter the smallest, of 3724 tonnage.

The whole of the thirteen White Star line are on the navy list. The largest is the Germanic, of 5008 tons and 5000 horse power, and the list includes the Britannic, Celtic, Adriatic, Republic, Baltic, Oceanic, Arabic, Coptic, Ionic, Doric, Belgic and Gallic, from 5000 tons to 4000—a splendid fleet of vessels.

Less familiar to American readers are the names of the Cape of Good Hope mail steamers, the Union steamship line; but this out of a fleet of fourteen contributes six cruisers, from 4666 tons burden to 3491, and all of 3700 horse power.

The Orient Steamship Company was the first to build a vessel in compliance with the admiralty cruiser requirements. All the ships of this fleet are adapted to the service and three of the largest, Iberia, Liguria and Lusitania, have been placed on the list. Some of these vessels have made remarkable short passages—bringing Melbourne and London, via the Cape of Good Hope, together in thirty-two days. The Zealand Shipping Company has five steamers of from 5000 to 4000 tons, all available as "commerce protectors."

To crown the whole the Peninsular and Oriental line has a fleet of forty-eight first-class vessels, all of which answer the requirements and are rated as cruisers. These include two of over 5000 tons; eight of 4000 and over; seventeen of over 3000, and seventeen of over 2000 tons.

The vessels given above are the "pick" of the ocean passenger fleet, but do not represent one-half of the ships available for war service, for there would yet remain about 500 large steamers to choose from. At present 100 are on the list, each capable of carrying six 60-pound guns, and suggestive of an enormous strength as a reserve naval force, being especially adapted for light cruising and the protection of commerce. By the terms of the declaration of Paris, signed in 1856 by all the principal maritime nations, except the United States and Spain, neither England nor Russia can issue letters of marque, so that privateers on either side are out of the question.

The New Attorney General.

Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

As far as clothes and tastes are concerned, Garland and Brewster are as far apart as the poles. Garland pays no attention at all to his personal appearance, and it will not be surprising if he is found during the summer attending to his business, amid all this art, in his shirt sleeves and slippers. He has no ruffles on his shirts, and he wears the old-fashioned kind which button in front and have the wristbands attached to the sleeves. His collar is a turn-over one, and that soft silk necktie of plain black was evidently tied with his own hands. Senator Garland looks the democrat all over. His hair is disheveled, and his spectacles he wears on the middle of his nose. He has a broad, low forehead, over which his hair falls while he is at work, making it look still lower. His hands and feet are very small, and on his left hand's little finger he wears a big seal ring, which, with the exception of a hair watch chain, is his only jewelry. His wife died at about the same time he came to the senate, but his mother keeps house for him here, and Garfield is a widower. He prefers to spend his time with her and his children to loafing about the hotels. When not at his office he may be found at his pleasant home on Massachusetts avenue, engaged in work or play. He likes good living as well as Bayard; but he is not so dainty in his tastes. He has the sweetest tooth of any man in Washington, and when in the senate used to be always eating candy during a session. He is a great friend of Dan. Voorhees, and the two have been called the Damon and Pythias of the senate. They sat together, lunched together, and laughed and swore together as the occasion seemed to demand while they were in the senate. Voorhees was very anxious to have Garland appointed attorney general, and was delighted when it occurred. Senator Garland is a very approachable man, and his good fellowship has made him the friend as well of republicans as of democrats. A party of republican senators called upon Hayes and asked him to appoint Garland instead of Senator Matthews to the supreme bench, and it is said that Garland's relations with Blaine are of the most friendly nature. He is now 53 years old, and likes to fish, hunt, and play practical jokes as well as any of his three boys. He is not wealthy, but has a good house in Little Rock, and a small income out of his salary.

King Alfonso of Spain, following the pattern of Queen Victoria, has been investing in London real estate against a possible cold day in the country of the Castiles.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
In Liver and Kidney Troubles.
Dr. O. C. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and derangement of the liver and kidneys."

NO SLOUCH OF A POET.

Judge Phelps, who goes to England, while not, perhaps, able to whack up poetry in the spirit and style of Mr. Lowell, is "no slouch" at rhyme. The Troy *Times* prints the following lines written by the judge while waiting for a train at Essex Junction, Vermont:

With saddened face and battered hat
And eye that told of blank despair,
On wooden bench the traveler sat
Cursing the fate that brought him there;
"Nine hours," he cried, "we've lingered here
With thoughts intent on distant homes,
Waiting for that delusive train
That, always coming, never comes,
Till, weary and worn, cold and forlorn,
And paralyzed in every function,
I hope in hell
Their souls may dwell,
Who first invented Essex Junction.

I've traveled north, I've traveled south,
O'er mountain, forest, prairie, river,
In ocean's storm, in desert drouth,
Thro' railroad smash and steamboat shiver,
While hope and courage faltered not,
Nor strength gave way, nor faith was shaken,
Until I reached the dismal spot,
Of man accursed, of God forsaken,
Where strange new forms of misery
Assail men's lives without compunction,
And I hope in hell
Their souls may dwell,
Who first invented Essex Junction.

Here Boston waits for Ogdensburgh,
And Ogdensburgh for Montreal,
And late New York long tarrieth
And Stratoga hindreth all;
From far Atlantic's wave swept bays
To Mississippi's turbid tide,
All accidents, mistakes, delays,
Are gathered here and multiplied;
Oh! fellow man! avoid this place
As you would plague or Peter Funk shun;
And I hope in hell
Their souls may dwell,
Who first invented Essex Junction.

And long and late conductors tell
Of trains remote, shipwrecked, and slow,
Till even the engine's dismal bell
Takes up the cry: No go! no go!
Oh! let me from this hole depart
By any route, so 'tis a long one.
He cried, and with a sudden start
He jumped on board a train, (the wrong one),
And as he vanished in the smoke,
He shouted with redoubled unction,
"I hope in hell
Their souls may dwell
Who first invented Essex Junction."

The following advice written by Judge Phelps to Mr. Stewart when just elected a member of congress from Vermont, is not without good points:

First—Always vote in favor of a motion to adjourn, and if the period of adjournment is in question, vote for the longest time and the earliest day.

Second—Vote steadily against all other propositions. There is already legislation enough for the next 500 years. No honest man wants more. Even unconstitutional bills for the further enlargement of the negro should form no exception to this rule.

Third—Make no speeches. Nobody attends to congressional oratory when delivered; when printed nobody reads it, and it is a nuisance to the mails. I have had more than four millions such speeches sent me and never read one in my life.

Fourth—Do not allow yourself to be drawn into aspersions upon the memory of Guy Fawkes. He has been much censured by shallow men. History will in the end do him justice. Before you have been long in congress you will perceive that one such man nowadays, with better luck, might do the country more service than a hundred presidential candidates or christian statesmen.

Fifth—Do not be seen much in the company of republicans. Outside of New England they are not, as a rule, savory. Some associations will be tolerated, though known to exist, when decently veiled, but there is no excuse for parading them in public.

Sixth—Practice rigid economy. The experience of the average congressman shows that it is possible, by judicious frugality, to save about $100,000 each session out of the salary. Thus the truest patriot, in standing by his country, makes his country stand by him.

Seventh—Cultivate assiduously all newspaper correspondents. All there is of public life is what the newspapers say, and they will say anything that is made worth their while.

Eighth—Do not become a candidate for the presidency. The idea that the country is anxious to elect you to that office is chimerical, nor has the country anything to do with it except to vote as it is told.

Ninth—In case of doubt, take the trick. Keep your nostrils open, your mouth shut, your head cool and your feet warm. Avoid congressional whisky, Bob Ingersoll, the game of poker and the courts of the district of Columbia.

Eleventh—Beware of statesmen with great moral ideas. You will find immoral ideas more honest, as well as more interesting.

Twelfth—Whatever happens, do not relinquish hope. As Cicero observes, *nil desperandum*—do not despair. You have once been a respected member of the Addison county bar; resolve to regain that position. Live for the future, and live down the present.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The new city postoffice in Paris is nearly completed at a cost of $3,500,000, exclusive of furnishing, which will entail an expense of about $175,000 more.

Rev. "Steve" Holcombe was once the greatest gambler in the south. He is the only man who is said to have known a certain method of winning at poker. He is now a home missionary at Louisville, Ky., but cannot be induced to part with his poker secret.

Among the cowboys who took part in Buffalo Bill's entertainment at New Orleans the other day were a son of August Belmont and two wealthy Englishmen, Mr. Evelyn Booth and Dr. I. P. Frizell. The three together represent $25,000,000. They are all daring riders and have had much practice on the plains.

Talk about the engineering triumphs of civilized nations! The Chinese have just finished a bridge across an arm of the China sea at Lagang, which is five miles long, has 300 arches, 70 feet high and 75 feet apart, with a roadway 70 feet wide, the whole structure being built entirely of stone. If Captain Eads had built that bridge he would next have wanted a $100,000,000 appropriation to build a ship-railway across the Rocky mountains.

Russia is endeavoring by every means at her command to promote the manufacture of steel within her territory. Heavy orders for naval artillery, small arms and armor plates have recently been issued by the war department to various establishments, and the Katel-Ivanova steel works lately received an order for steel rails which will make business brisk there for several years.

The supply of fine furs is growing steadily smaller. Sables are on this account rapidly increasing in price, and may ere long be unobtainable. Some of the fur mantles now worn are well-nigh historic. The costliest one known is said to belong to the duchess of Edinburgh, its value being $60,000. Adelina Patti has a suit of sables that cost $40,000. Mrs. J. W. Mackay owns a mantle of the choicest bits of 10,000 black fox skins, for which $20,000 was paid.

Horses have a natural dislike of camels in mass, and can scarcely be induced to charge upon a body of these desert animals, even when they are lying down and tied. This dislike of the horse for the camel was pointed out by Herodotus in his account of the great Persian war, when Croesus, king of Lydia, was defeated by his cavalry horses fleeing as soon as they scented the camels. That he has not got over his cowardice since Herodotus's time is not very creditable to the reasoning qualities of the horse.

Montrose A. Pallen, in the *Medical Record*, warns the American people not to place too much dependence upon quarantining against cholera. Quarantine, he says, may do very well to prevent the dissemination of this disease if there be no place whereon it can be lodged and disseminated, but it must not and should not be our only sentinel. Cholera feeds upon certain conditions, certain continued influences, developed by the aggregations of people, the accumulations of filth, and the refuse of crowds, together with certain fermentations produced by sewerage, heat, moisture, atmospheric states and other causes that the scientific world has not determined. Therefore, in addition to quarantine precautions, it is vitally essential to prevent the germination of cholera by clearing away filth and sewage, as well as promote the highest state of hygiene by teaching the community how to live through an invasion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in attacking Gladstone's government for dilatoriness, gives this as the admiralty's programme for shipbuilding: "Forty-eight new ships ordered, December 2, 1884; tenders accepted for six new ships, March 5—ninety-three days. Not one of these forty-eight new ships has as yet even been begun, for it takes longer to draw up a specification and accept a tender than it does to lose an empire." As to the chance of augmenting the fleet in war time, there is caution to be learned for powers neither isolated nor stronger on land than the expected invader. To show that modern European wars are short and sharp, glance at the following dates: France and Austria war declared May 3, 1859; decisive battle, Solferino, June 24—52 days. Dane-German war declared June 16, 1864; decisive battle, fall of Duppel, April 18—93 days. Austro-Prussian war declared June 16, 1866; decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3—17 days. Austro-Italian war declared June 20, 1866; decisive battle, Lissa, July 20—30 days. Franco-German war declared July 15, 1870; decisive battle, Sedan, September 2—49 days.

The Darky and the Crab.

Macon Telegraph.

A St. Simon 14-year old darkey came to grief as follows: While fishing in the river a large crab took his hook and pulled him in. When just at the surface of the water, fearing he might lose the [illegible] the darky inadvertently [illegible] the hook and crab [illegible] secure the prize. [illegible] with his largest claw [illegible] finger. This was a [illegible] thought himself equal [illegible] caught the crab's [illegible] teeth. At this time the [illegible] claw into cuffee's [illegible] so paralyzed him that [illegible] help. His wailings brought [illegible] kind-hearted gentleman [illegible] some stones crushed the [illegible] lieving him from his [illegible]

LEE'S [illegible]

It is not of vital [illegible] his surrender tendered his [illegible] not, and whether [illegible] fused it, but General Jubal A. [illegible] a letter, in which [illegible] says the correspondence [illegible] "refutes the idea that Lee [illegible] idea of making an uncon[illegible] his army, or that he was [illegible] nanimity of General Grant [illegible] surrender." He recalls [illegible] the capitulation, by which [illegible] Lee's army were to retain [illegible] vate horses and other [illegible] constitutes a positive [illegible] his sword to Grant—and [illegible] confederate pride. However, [illegible] witnesses of Lee's surrender [illegible] Jeffries, living at Des Moines [illegible] Early's statement. Jeffries [illegible] war in a Pennsylvania [illegible] member of Company A, 193d [illegible] time of the surrender. [illegible] the preliminary movements [illegible] About seventy-five yards [illegible] stationed on guard, stood [illegible] half log house, near which [illegible] tree. Grant and Lee [illegible] halted under this tree. [illegible] some roan, while Grant [illegible] small black horse. [illegible] sword and offered it to Grant [illegible] to accept it, and, declining [illegible] band, it was put back. [illegible] Grant offered his hand to Lee [illegible] hands, as did their aids, [illegible] versation for about five [illegible] mounting, they rode away [illegible] where the papers completing [illegible] surrender were drawn up. [illegible] ing between Grant and Lee [illegible] fuse to take his sword, [illegible] hundred yards away at the [illegible] says that the story that Lee's [illegible] dered is as untrue as the [illegible] took place under an apple [illegible] fies, for I have as vivid [illegible] scene as if it took place [illegible] both of these facts to be true.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN HOUSE.

J C Ellis, Olympia
J R Mooney, Woodburn
J Fletcher, Ottawa, Can
J W Barnes, Walla Walla
Mrs Erskin, Erskinville
J J Murphy, Salem

HOLTON HOUSE.

J H Fell, Heppner, Or
Jno P Sheridan, Roseburg
R F Wells, Buena Vista
Jno C TenEyck, Olympia
Felix Gumbinner, Windsor
M L Reynolds, California
E B McCornack, Salem
Geo P Hughes, do

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

R N Baker, Dixon
Mrs Metz & ch, Winlock
R D Bowman, do
Mrs Martin & d, Pt Hope
J McLeman, do
F E Watkins, Santa Rosa
J Brown, do
P Johnson, do
F Patterson, Helena
J R Heman, Cascades
W A Jones, w & ch, USA
J K Stewart & w, [illegible]

OCCIDENTAL.

C Baird, Oregon City
J Wilson, do
H D McPherson, Or City
A Barnes Tacoma
R R Vunk, Glendive
M Kelly, Skamokawa
Miss Annie Hannon, Corv
Hon A Parker, Onnestta
J T McMcClosky, Cœrd'A
J Moran, do
J FitzPatrick, Dalles
J W Booth, Amity
W Harris, do
H L Melville, do
B Alexander, Vancouver
J B Emery, Astoria
S J Logan, Astoria

QUIMBY.

R Morris, Oregon
T E Scoville, Helena, MT
John Ficken, do
S D Correy, do
F A Dunn, Lowell, Mass
E Seagmont, St Louis, Mo
H N Dodd, do
W Gatchell, Weston
Mrs J Thompson, Mo
F G Effinger, Oregon
D W Parsons, St Paul
R Williams, do
G N Fawcett, Corvallis
G H Carter, do
R Tennant & wf, Victoria
J Doyle, Tacoma
J H Brohagka, O R & N
Martin Upper, Tacoma
A W Ely, do
R A Stevens, do
M G Marshall, do
O Bigelow, Pueblo, Col
W A Nuland, do

ST. CHARLES.

J K McClure, Oak Grove
C C McLoughlan, Denver
E S Miller, Vancouver
S Siler, Corvallis
S L Morse, Pendleton
C Emery, Montana
Mrs McConnell, Dayton
Mrs Edwards, do
A Gelives & fam, do
Mrs F Humphreys, do
Dr Humphreys & wf, do
R B Cossello, Philadelph
G J Sargent, Ralston
B Hester, do
J C Spores, Eugene
Miss M Scoville, Salem
W Lysons, Kalama
J K Olsen, Astoria
Mrs F K Lovel, Westport
Mrs C Mendeman, do
H West, Scappoose
Fred L Dugals, Centralia
E T Galleck, do
G C Lathrop, do
John Dayton, St Cathrins
G Kersley, do
James Whitcomb, Walter's Falls

INTERNATIONAL.

Homer Levi, Gervais
W Wather, do
P F Fallert, Kalama
W Graham, Seattle
W Schultz, Rockford Ill
O H Goodwin, do
C H Thompson, N C
J A Bealley, Penn
T G Moore, do
J H Pinneo, do
C E Pinneo, do
J Doole, Petrolia
J Wilson, Canada
J D McKenzie, Picton
Miss McKenzie, do
Alex McKenzie, do
Lottie McKay, do
Abe Douglas, do
J McQueen, do
Wm Davey, do
H Sheikluna, St Catherine
L Sheikluna, do
J Russell, do
D Whalen, do
E Griffin, do
D Lynch, St Catharine
P Alzie, do
J Morton, do
J McNeill, do
H McLeon & w, Tacoma
J Snyder, Wisconsin
B Snyder, do
J Hess, Humberstone
O Ditts, Dunnville
C W Hope, Port Lovelac
H Hartheny, do
E C Horn, Pittsburg
S Spean, St Paul
A Highdock, do
A Olsen, do
M Anderson, do
P Logan, do
M B Harden, & w. Iowa
C Brown, Ontario
J Abbott, do
J Stewart, do
J Davis, Tweed
Miss G Peterson, Dalles
E Palmer, Dayton, Or.
W Meade, Binghamton
J Crawford, Minneapolis
T Lynch & fm, Toronto
P Magee, do
A J Porter, do

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Perfect Titles!

Call or write for [illegible] WERNGREN & CO., [illegible] Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

Weather cloudy and cool, with showers of rain and hail. The eastern section reports colder weather without rain.

The Columbia took out 1/3 cs salmon of M. J. Kinney's brand.

Overland receipts include 225 cs canned goods, 100 bbls syrup, 10 bbls bagging, 140 cs lard, 80 kegs nails, 1 cs cigarettes, 3 cs cigars, 15 bxs sisal, 50 bbls linseed oil, 1 cs plug tobacco, 20 bbls coal oil.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 29 2 ctls wheat, 200 bbls flour, 190 ctls oats, 200 ctls bran, 29 ctls millstuff, 230 lbs hides, 8 pkgs butter, 101 cs eggs, 8 bxs fruit. Also 1143 ctls wheat, 920 bbls flour, 313 ctls oats, 200 ctls bran, 18,570 lbs wool, 505 lbs hides from the eastern section.

Receipts for seven days ending Wednesday noon aggregate 33,643 ctls wheat, 7957 bbls flour, 3065 ctls oats, 1206 ctls bran, 1207 ctls millstuff, 1957 sks potatoes, 38,236 lbs wool, 31,401 lbs hides 3 bbls lime, 68 sks flaxseed, 33,231 lbs hops, 232 bxs fruit, 808 cs eggs, 71 pkgs butter. 8823 ctls wheat and 5021 bbls flour and 12,281 lbs wool were valley product. For the same time last year receipts included 52,529 ctls wheat, 6403 bbls flour, 1837 ctls oats, 1,720 lbs wool and 343 sks potatoes.

Receipts by leading transportation lines since August 1, last, as compared with a like time last year have been:

ARTICLES.	1884-1885. VALLEY.	EAST'N.	1883-1884. VALLEY.	EAST'N.
Wheat, ctls.	1,680,407	1,828,478	760,626	1,884,708
Flour, bbls.	163,216	117,902	259,426	150,266
Oats, ctls..	127,854	35,618	79,469	....
Barley, ctls.	3,960	16,023	5,408	120
Bran, ctls..	51,182	17,410	33,498	5,614
Millstuff, ctl.	33,698	10,001	32,252	8,424
Potatoes, sk.	110,925	1,811	18,228	1,225
Wool, lbs..	1,125,930	1,141,618	1,140,011	910,936
Hides, lbs..	385,753	089,963	342,314	655,363
Lime, bbls..	17,773	....	27,581	....
Flaxseed, sk.	34	21,044	22	15,842
Hops, lbs..	4,442,730	186,270	1,681,898	78,746

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing, and under the weaker turn to wheat the prospect for business is believed to be lessened.

WHEAT—All markets weaker to lower to-day under calmer political advices. Cables report probably cheaper markets for cargoes, buyers not inclined to operate. Chicago fell off several points under cable advices and San Francisco notes a weaker feeling. Locally recent business has been of a light character but few sales reported and these at prices withheld. There is no expressed anxiety to buy and sellers have not pushed business.

OATS—Very choice feed sold at 37½c, which is an extreme not to be taken as a true market value, 35c being best offers.

POTATOES—Weaker under advices and buyers are holding back.

BUTTER—Large quantities of local on hand and selling is slow. Common grades quoted 8@15c, best sorts 20@25c.

CHICKENS—Steady at $4@5, supplies and demand being quite equal.

EGGS—Stocks not large, but there is no effort to force up values and we quote 12c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts of eastern meats almost nothing in the week, and but little lard is coming. Bakers say they can buy California lard to be as cheap. The meat market has ruled quite steady without change, dealing being largely confined to home cured and inside figures accepted only for free orders. We quote jobbing value: Hams, 12@13c, do bacon, 10@11c; shoulders, 6@7c; eastern bacon, 10@11c; hams 13@15c; country cured meats, ½@1c lower. Lard easy. Quote choice eastern tins, 11@11½c; local pails of choice, 11@11½c; local in large packages, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet without quotable change. Common sorts continue plentiful and weak while others are steady. California is sending more east under cheapened freight rates. Quote jobbing values: Sun cured apples and pears, 4@5c; factory do, 5@8c; pitted plums, 8@10c; prunes, 8@9c; peaches, 12½@13c; new raisins, $2 25 per full box.

HOPS—Market lifeless and quotations wholly nominal at 5@9c. No buyers in the market and the outward movement is wholly for consignment account. San Francisco mail dates say: "There has been some inquiries for choice at 8c, but holders insist upon 9c per pound. The last China steamer took 2230 pounds for China and 2648 pounds in bales for Calcutta. The Australian steamer to sail in a day or two has room engaged for ten bales 1600 pounds and 200 cases 6000 pounds for Sydney, and ten cases 300 pounds for Auckland." New York mail dates quote prime '84 California at 10@11c, and say buyers and sellers are alike indifferent, movement being slow.

Pall Nails & Co.'s San Francisco circular of date of the 8th says: "Hop growers are showing considerable anxiety to sell, and are making frequent offers, but with few instances of business resulting, as a large bulk of goods offered are of poor to medium grades, which do not seem to attract buyers, and the few choice lots are held at higher figures than eastern and foreign markets warrant purchasers in paying. The stock in first hands now is placed at 2000 bales. In absence of actual business 4@10c is the nominal quotation. The 1884 crop on this coast can now be estimated with reasonable certainty as follows: California, 31,000 bls Oregon and 5000 bls Washington." Accompanying this circular is a statement of exports from Germany for five months ending with January last. The total export for that time was 207,296 ctls, against 125,564 ctls for the same time one year ago. Of the exports this season England took 51,478 ctls, Austria 3,950 ctls, Russia 19,342 ctls, France 17,130 ctls, Belgium 7,000 ctls, Sweden 4848 ctls, Switzerland 400 ctls, and other countries 62,616 ctls.

WOOL—The quotation remains at 12@15c for good to very choice eastern Oregon these figures having been paid in the week. Receipts show some increase, but as shearing is by no means general, the movement is light. One buyer is sending 20,000 pounds choice to San Francisco to fill a factory order, and a 25,000 pound lot will probably go out this week. At San Francisco the receipt of spring clip is increasing but the late rains prevented shearing for several days. The market had not developed, but the extremes quoted were 17@20c for best northern, and 13@15c for southern. The New York Shipping List of the 8th inst. says: "The market has been characterized by dullness and depression, but values are not quotably lower, and although the situation is somewhat discouraging and unsatisfactory to dealers, there is an apparent undercurrent of steadiness. This is due, in part, to the tenor of advices from growing sections regarding the new clip, which will in a few weeks be ready for market. From California we learn that no desirable parcels have yet been offered, but in a few days good grades will doubtless be available, and the basis of values indicated by actual transactions. The presence of eastern buyers in Texas has had the effect, as usual, of advancing prices, and producers have advanced their views sufficiently to make the cost fully equal to the best prices obtainable here. The previously reported loss of sheep through drouth and severe weather is reaffirmed by growers, and used as an argument in favor of enhanced values. On the other hand, there is little probability of a scarcity, and it is generally believed the supply will be fully up to the average of recent years, and sufficient to meet all requirements of consumers. Stocks of desirable grades are running low, especially combing descriptions, and to fill orders for yarn manufacturers have purchased in the London market by cable. Low grades of all kinds continue of slow sale and barely steady in price." Even Boston dealers note a fairly active business, manufacturers taking freely of desirable fleeces, and sales including 10,000 pounds eastern Oregon at 18@21c. Considerable Michigan and Ohio No. 1 changed hands at 30@31c.

The Merchandise Market.

Trade has continued of very free proportions for the week, jobbers being in receipt of fair orders from all contributing parts. Business is in a very healthy condition and complaints are infrequent. Importations for the week were wholly from domestic sources and made up of the usual assortments. The presence of rain has given new cause for congratulation and interior dealers are more confident of receiving a liberal late spring and summer request for goods. Wool is beginning to reach the market and as values are quite satisfactory selling is expected to be free. Political disturbances in the old world have excited local grain markets, but the question of actual benefit is yet an open one. However the promise of better markets will induce new spring work and probably result in new acreage being sown. The salmon industry is in some neglect, little having been done in the way of canning. Foreign markets have shown marked improvement and more confidence is inspired. Canners will be able to go to work with new vigor when the run justifies it.

The Commercial News furnishes the following review of last week's San Francisco market: The business outlook has been greatly improved by the late rains, and reports of crop prospects of every kind throughout the state are of the most encouraging character. The trade of the past week has been fair in volume but without marked activity. Very few changes in price are noted. Coffee has been moderately active, with transactions on local account to some extent in Salvador at 10@10½c, and in Guatemala within the range of 10@11c. The last steamer from Panama brought the largest cargo of Central American of the season. A sale of 2000 bags of Guatemala for shipment overland is reported. The local tea market is steady and firm. The usual amount of business is doing. Tea matting and most all descriptions of Chinese products are likely to be higher, as internal revenue taxes are now being imposed in China on nearly all articles produced and exported to meet the expenses of the war. A late private dispatch says: "The opening price of China tea this season will be considerably above that of last year." The tax levied on matting manufactures is nearly equal to $2 per roll. New mixed China rice is lower; other descriptions of China are steady. The market, however, is weak by reason of late heavy imports. The last steamer brought 82,434 mats, of which nearly 15,000 were new mixed. Receipts of Hawaiian for the week were 5862 bags, a portion of which sold on wharf at $4 87½, usual time. Coming auction sales of China are expected to weaken the market. Hawaiian closed weaker, $4 77@4 80 being accepted, and new mixed China brought $4 57½.

Refined sugar is without change; refined syrups are in fair demand. Spices are quiet and steady. Sago and tapioca are in fair supply and selling in the local market for lower prices than they can now be imported. China nut oil has declined to 66c with sales at that figure. The stock on hand is not large but there has been a falling off in demand. Canned salmon is in moderate demand with prices firm. The little stock remaining on the market is being rapidly exhausted. From all reports very little packing will be done for some time. Some business is being done in contracting for future deliveries, but dealers are reticent and reliable information difficult to obtain. The run on the Sacramento river is but sufficient to supply local trade demand for fresh salmon, and no packing has been done. The season is very late and prospects not flattering. Sales are reported for export of 10,000 cases at $1 10, and other sales are reported within the range of $1 05@1 10 for future delivery. Fifty and sixty cents per fish is the price agreed upon to be paid by the canners to the fishermen. A strong effort is being made to work off the last year's catch of Pacific codfish before the advent of the new catch, and prices have lately been reduced to 1¾, 2¾ and 3¼c respectively for bundles, cases and boneless.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS.—Late rains in California have helped the growing crop, and the market has a weaker undertone. Local values steady at: bayos and pinks 2¼c, butter and small whites, 2¼c.

BREAD, ETC.—Fair call for shipment. Quote ship. 3¾c; pilot, 4@4½c; soda crackers, 5@6c others. 6@14c.

COAL OIL—Imports again light but stocks are liberal. Quote 27@30c for best brands.

COFFEE—Market very steady; trade quiet Quote Rio 13¾c, Costa Rica 12¾c, Salvador and Guatemala 11¾c, best Java 20c.

CANNED GOODS—Market shows no change Quote corn, $1 25@1 50; tomatoes, 2½s $1 10, gallons, $3 50; pie peaches, $1 50@1 75; table peaches, $2 50; assorted pie fruits, 2½s, $1 50; gallons, $3 75.

PICKLES—Kegs, $1 12@1 25.

RICE—The demand is free and stocks are only fair. Prices show no change. Quote Island $5 50 China mixed $5.

SALT—First values have shown weakness, but are again firmer as supplies passed out of first hands. Quote $16, $18 and $20 for fine Liverpool, and $9 50@10 50 for coarse.

SUGARS—Steady business doing and values are firm. Quote barrels: Extra C 6¼c. Golden C 5¾c, D 5¾c, cube crushed and fine crushed and powdered 7¾c; dry granulated 7¼c.

CHEESE—Local selling at 13@16c for good to fancy; imported, steady at 12@15c for good.

BAGS, ETC.—Grain bags steadier at 6¾c; wool bags in better request at 38@40c; sewing twine, 30c.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Quotations are prices paid to dealers by slaughterers for whole carcasses or on foot.

BEEF—Market quiet and freely supplied at 3½c gross.

MUTTON—Supplies ample at 3c gross.

VEAL—Supplies light and market firm at 8@11c.

HOGS—Quiet with light request that is easily supplied. Quote live 4@4½c; dressed 5¼@6c.

Grain Trade Notes.

South Australia is credited with reaping 1,310,000 acres of wheat, an increase over last year of 61,000 acres. She is to have 250,000 tons for export, an increase of 37,000 tons over the quantity exported last year.

Mueller-Zeitung reckons the cost of Indian wheat laid down in France at 86c per bu. American wheat in the same country costs $1 15c. Native wheat, it is estimated, cannot be raised at a profit at less than $1 10½ to $1 21½ per bu.

A curious movement is being organized to circumvent the new bread tax in France, which takes the form of a duty on foreign grain and flour. A company is being formed to start large bakeries just beyond the Belgian, Swiss, Italian and Spanish frontiers, to supply the large towns. It is believed that the government will not dare to impose a direct tax on the bread. Several free trade deputies are supporting the movement.

The German authorities have lost no time in enforcing, with a heavy hand, their newly-imposed grain duties, and as a consequence very few cereals are at the present time passing the German frontier. The prices of imported flour and corn are as yet low, owing to the quantity of stock which had been laid in in view of the higher tariff, and now offered for sale. It will require several months before the full effect of the new law, both in Germany and other wheat growing countries, can be accurately gauged.

The unusually long and hard winter and consequent consumption of feed has made corn a scarce article in the greater portion of Kansas. The tremendous immigration now passing in has also given the cereal a boost, and those who have it to sell now realize 40c a bushel at the crib.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Governments, quiet and unchanged, except 4's, which were ⅛ higher. To-day's stock market has been a surprise to almost every one. European war news this morning was interpreted as indicating a more peaceful outlook, and prices at the opening were ⅛ to ⅜ lower than they closed last evening, and early dealings further fractional declines were made. This was followed, after the first fifteen minutes, by a reaction in which Union Pacific and Pacific Mail took the lead. From that time until the close the market was strong and unusually active, compared with business of late. At first there were rumors of a favorable character regarding the Union Pacific's floating debt, but the point which carried the day was, first, the declaration of the usual 1½ per cent. dividend for the current quarter by the directors of the Pacific Mail, with an official announcement that the company's earnings for the current quarter were at the rate of 6% per cent. per annum; and, second, that a resolution had been adopted by the Pacific Mail, which it was believed would lead to an amicable settlement of the differences between that company and Pacific railroads. The resolution, which was proposed by Gould, and which was unanimously adopted, provides that the Union and Central Pacific railroads transfer their business to the Pacific Mail, and enter into a contract with that company for a term of ten years, guaranteeing the Pacific Mail against opposition in the China business, in consideration of which the Pacific Mail Company would enter the Transcontinental pool and co-operate with the railroads between New York and San Francisco.

The resolution also provides that all matters should be decided by the commissioners of the Transcontinental association, or by arbitrators. This was interpreted as being extremely favorable, not only to the Pacific Mail, but also to the Union Pacific, and the two stocks steadily advanced throughout the day, gaining in each case over 3 per cent. The rest of the list simply followed in their wake, and none of the active list is lower to-night. The advances for the other Gould stocks were over 1 per cent.

It is learned this evening that President Adams who left this afternoon for Boston, agreed before starting that he would issue to-morrow a formal official acceptance of the terms as set forth in Gould's resolution. It is also stated that the three Pacific companies interested have agreed to a proposal to extend the present subsidy arrangement to June, in order to give ample time for permanent settlements.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Money easy at 1, closing 1. Prime paper, 4@5. Exchange bills, quiet at $4 85¼; demand, $4 87½.

BONDS.

3's	10⅝½	4's	121⅝
4½'s	112⅝	Pacific 6s	125 bid

STOCKS.

American	91⅝	Northwestern	96⅛
Canada Pacific	37 bid	N. Y. Central	90⅛
Canada Southern	29⅝	Oregon Navigation	65
Central Pacific	32⅝	Transcontinental	12⅛
Burlington	123⅜	Or. Imp	28⅛
Lackawanna	107⅝	Pacific Mail	55⅞
D. & R. G.	7	Panama	98
Erie	11⅝	Rock Island	114⅝
Kansas & Texas	18⅝	St. Paul	73⅛
Lake Shore	59⅛	Texas Pacific	10⅜
Louisville & Nash	33	Union Pacific	47⅞
Mich. Central	55	United States	53
Northern Pacific	17⅜	Fargo	110
N. P. preferred	40⅝	Western Union	59⅛

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—MORNING BOARD.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Pacific Mail	56⅜	N. Y. Central	89⅞
Western Union	58⅝	N. P. Preferred	40⅛
Northwestern	94⅝	Transcontinental	12
Lake Shore	58⅝	O. R. & N. stock	66⅛

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 15.—10 A. M.—There was a savage onslaught upon the speculative markets at the opening this morning, based on a revulsion of the war feeling which has been rampant for three or four days. Early special cables were flavored with peace and this was emphasized by an early advance in English consols. Under these conditions grain markets opened panicky, wheat declining nearly five cents from the top figures of yesterday, June selling at 90½, against 95¼ paid at 1 o'clock yesterday. Notwithstanding the heavy selling a steady buying demand was discerned and June advanced to 91⅝, fell back to 91⅛ and has advanced to 91⅞. Corn fell off to 47¼ for May, but rallied again to 48. Pork was a heavy sufferer and fell off fully fifty cents, but has since shown more strength and is now quoted at $12@12 50 for June. After the first flurry it was found consuls had fallen back and this somewhat improved prospects. The market is still very active and moderately firm.

Wheat closed firmer and ⅛ higher, 89¼ May, 89⅛ June, 89⅞ July. Corn, steady, and ¼@⅜ higher; 47⅜ May, 47½ June, 48⅛ July. Oats, easier and ⅜@⅝ lower; 34⅜ May, 35⅜ June and July. Rye, firm at 68¼. Barley nominal.

Pork was 30@35 lower. There was a further reduction of 5@7 toward the close, but it rallied 2½@5, and closed at $11 92½@11 95 May. On the afternoon board it was steady, closing unchanged. Lard, steady; $6 97½ May. Boxed meats, steady; dry salted shoulders, $4 50@4 60; short ribs, $5 97½@6; short clear sides, $6 50@6 75.

Whisky, firm at 15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 5000; strong; good light and medium grades, 10c higher; steers, 1000 to 1350 pounds, $4 50@5 60; 1350 to 1550 pounds, $5 50@6; stockers and feeders, $4 40@5 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; slow; opened 5@10c lower, closed 10c lower; rough and mixed, $4 40@4 60@4 77½; light, $4 40@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3200; steady and stronger; wooled, fair to choice, $4 25@5; shorn, $3@4.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—At jobbing hands a very fair demand of much steadiness has prevailed, but with agents the request has been light, although the auction sale was the occasion for the presence of many buyers, who gave more life than business to the market. The auction sale of the Berkeley Company's white goods passed off satisfactorily, considering the conservative character of dealers, and goods were widely distributed.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 15.—At the wool sales yesterday 8042 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney were disposed of. The market was steady. To-day 7156 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip were sold. Prices were unchanged.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Wheat, steady and in good demand, holders offering moderately. Corn, firm; demand good; new mixed western, 5s 1½d per cental.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Wool, dull; domestic fleece, 26@37c; pulled, 14@30c; Texas, 13@19c.

Petroleum—United closed at 78¼c.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Weather, cloudy; wind southwest.

Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 ctls; flour, 9,700 ¼ sks; barley, 665 ctls; oats, 220 ctls potatoes, 1300 sks.

Freights—The market is quiet. Nothing doing. The British ship Aristomene, iron, 1795 tons will load for Cork, U. K., on owners' account. Bkt Mary Winkleman is loading for Honolulu.

Wheat—Spot. The feeling is weaker. No. 1 shipping $1 40@1 42½. Futures, active at lower prices. No. 1 white buyer the season opened at $1 46¾, dropped to $1 45¼, closed $1 46¼. In buyer 1885 there is a lively call at $1 61 to $1 62.

Afternoon—Wheat steady. Closed buyer the season $1 46. Buyer 1885 $1 62½; barley closed higher $1 01 buyer season.

Barley—Spot. Very light business doing. No. 1 feed nominal at 97½c@$1 00. On call business slow, buyer the season $1 00.

Oats—There is a good demand for choice. No change in values to report.

Potatoes—Lower. Garnet chile 55@65c; burbanks $1 00.

Onions—Oregon 3¼@7c according to quality.

Butter—Lower. Fresh roll 17½@18½c; California fresh roll 16@17c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Wheat—The market is lower; May, 89⅛c; June, 91⅞c; July, 93⅜c. Noon—May wheat lower, 88⅛c. Pork, lower, $12 May. Lard, lower, $7 May. Ribs, lower, $6 May. Short ribs, lower, $6 25 cash. Afternoon—Wheat market excited, owing to conflicting foreign news; closed, cash 87¼c; May, 88⅜c; June, 91⅛c; July, 93⅛.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Wheat—The market is irregular, prices unsettled and generally lower; flour firm.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15.—Floating cargoes—Market seems weaker.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Buyers hesitate to operate.

Mark Lane—Firm, but not so active.

English country markets—Generally 1s to 2s dearer.

Imports into United Kingdom past week—Wheat, 250,000 qrs; flour, 160,000 to 165,000 bbls.

Weather in England—Cool for time of the year.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—Spot, there is a pause, but no apparent alteration in prices.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, April 15.—Wheat and flour on spot—Turn dearer.

French country markets—Generally dearer.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 84½@4 85; documentary, $4 83½@4 84. Transfers 25@30.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Sterling exchange prime banks, long, $4 86; short $4 8⅞.

Good commercial, from ¼ to ⅜c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 101¼; 4½s, 112¼; 4s, 121⅛.

LONDON, April 15.—Consols—4 P. M., 95 13-16 money.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 49⅛.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CAPE HANCOCK, April 15—4 P. M.—Clear, wind southwest, 10; bar moderate.

ASTORIA, April 15—9 A. M.—Left up—Alice, with Br bk Edward Percy. 5 P. M.—Clear, wind southwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Arrived—Br ship British Ambassador, Sydney; Ger bk Meteor, Honolulu; bk Julia Ford, Port Blakeley; bkt Retriever, Seabeck; schr Martha W. Tuft, Port Townsend. Sailed—Str San Jose, Panama; str Wilmington, Nanaimo; bk Forest Queen, Honolulu; ship Commodore T. H. Allen, Liverpool; Br bk Glenfiit, Cork.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 14.—Arrived—Sh Ericeson, San Francisco. April 15—Haw bk Kalakaua, San Francisco; bkt Grace Roberts, Panama; bk Sarah, Callao.

SEATTLE, April 14.—Arrived—Sh Ericeson, San Francisco. April 15.—Bk Enoch Talbot, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, April 14.—Arrived—Schr Queen, Honolulu.

PORT BLAKELEY, April 15.—Sailed—British bk Southern Chief, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIZARD, April 13.—Passed—Br sh Peter Stuart Columbia river, December 13, for Hull.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.

Alpha	1 05	Martin White	45
Alta	40	Mexican	1 00
Belcher	1 10	Mono	1 05
Best & Belcher	2 10	Mount Diablo	4 00
Bodie Con	1 45	Ophir	1 00
Bulwer	25	Potosi	1 55
Chollar	3 45	Savage	4 25
Con Cal & Virginia	85	Sierra Nevada	1 35
Crown Point	1 10	Union	1 05
Gould & Curry	2 05	Utah	1 25
Hale & Norcross	7 87½	Yellow Jacket	1 90

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The morning market was extremely dull. Prices showed no great change. Such shares as Standard and Sutro, which were largely dealt in last week, found few purchasers, and those at lower figures. The market throughout the day was weak. Among the sales were Sutro at 10c, California and Virginia 60c, Horn Silver $2 45, Eureka Consolidated $4 00, Bulwer 31c, Standard 95c, Bassick $2 85, Sierra Nevada $1 15, Alice $1 60.

For cholera morbus, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux; or to break up colds, fevers, or inflammatory attacks use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper. 50 cents. By druggists.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptics gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Weak Nervous Men

Seeking perfect restoration to health, full manhood and sexual vigor without Stomach Drugging, should send for Treatise on the "Marston Bolus." Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, &c., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Kidneys and Bladder effectually cured. No Instruments used. Endorsed by thousands who have been cured. Adopted in Hospitals and by Physicians in Europe & America. Varicocele cured without Surgery. Sealed Treatise free. Address MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW, 46 West 14th St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT CURES Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists.

Men who suffer through indiscretions, remember, Allen's Brain Food restores former vigor to brain and body. $1; 6 for $5. At Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First avenue, New York.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

S. S. S.

From experience I think Swift's Specific is a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.

JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Georgia. Atlanta, September, 1884.

INOCULATED POISON.—After trying all the other remedies, Swift's Specific has cured me sound and well of a terrible blood poison, contracted from a nurse. MRS. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

POISON OAK.—A lady here has been entirely cured of poison-oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S. R. S. BRADFORD, Tiptonville, Tenn.

ULCERS 25 YEARS.—A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years' standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific. F. H. CRUMPLER, Pastor Methodist Church, Macon, Georgia.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., New York.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents, Portland, Or.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash & Skin Diseases and every Blemish on Beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it, to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton, a patient: "If you ladies must use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop'r, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1000 reward for arrest and proof any one selling same.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

BEARING THIS MARK ARE THE FINEST GOODS EVER MADE, BEING All Linen, BOTH Linings AND Exteriors. Ask for them.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

IMPOTENT MEN

Prof. Jean Civiale.

Be they Young or Old, having Lost those attributes of PERFECT Manhood MAY REGAIN QUICKLY PERFECT SEXUAL POWER!!! AND Procreative Ability, BY THE USE OF THE CIVIALE REMEDIES.

They cure every trace of DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, VARICOCELE and every form of Seminal loss and weakness whether due to Youthful Folly, Abuse, or Natural Failure. This treatment originated by PROF. CIVIALE, adopted in every HOSPITAL in FRANCE, and unqualifiedly endorsed by the Medical Profession, is EASILY APPLIED, PAINLESS, QUICK and above all LASTING IN ITS RESULTS.

FREE TO ALL. Upon receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps, we will send free to any earnest inquirer, our splendid illustrated 48 page medical work, giving symptoms of all forms of Sexual Disease, description of this treatment, prices, testimonials and newspaper endorsements, &c., &c. We are also agents for the new and certain to cure, Self-adjusting and Glove Fitting Cradle Compressor, for the thorough and radical cure, without surgery, of

VARICOCELE

Consultation with full MEDICAL STAFF, FREE. CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

"OUR BABY"

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS, and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS is HORLICK'S FOOD. ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Send for book on the Treatment of Children, free.

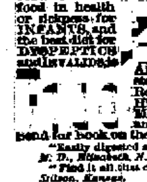
"Easily digested and nutritious."—G. W. Bailey, M. D., Hitchcock, N. J.

"Find it all that could be desired."—W. W. Reid, Stilson, Kansas.

"No hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to anything extant."—E. S. Coburn, M. D., Troy, N. Y.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps. HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis. Use Horlick's Dry Extract of Malt.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind, the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING,

The Original. Beware of Imitations. Paris Medal on Every Bottle. AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY

MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

BANKS.

First National Bank OF PORTLAND.

President .... HENRY FAILING
Vice President .... H. W. CORBETT
Cashier .... G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank. LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St. W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve..... $2,000,000
Head Office 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Pres't. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank, OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson,	J. W. Brazee,	M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum,	J. J. Jeffery,	W. V. Spencer,
E. S. Kearney,	F. M. Wade,	W. K. Smith.
S. Hirsch	Geo. H. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

—THE—

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Advance the Rates of Interest on Deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 6 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 7 per cent.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, Dec. 15, 1884. G. P. HOGUE, Cashier.

NO RISK.

PORTLAND MORTGAGES,

7 and 8 per cent GUARANTEED,

NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS.

CORRESPONDENCE

Is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

51 First street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,357,603 in 10½ Years.

L. L. HAWKINS, Manager. J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

AINSWORTH & CO., BANKERS,

Third and Oak.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.

SAFES RENTED on easy terms.

Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

THE PORTLAND NATIONAL BANK.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

MARKETS

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS, Corner Third and Ash Streets.

SHIPPING.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line

From New York.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, DIRECT.

The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP "OLIVER SOUTHARD," WALKER .... Master

Is now on berth and rapidly loading, and having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible.

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., New York.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agts, 16 N. Front st., Portland.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

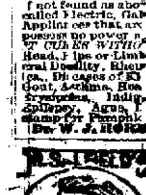
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

$1,000 REWARD

For one of Dr. HORNE'S Electric Belts that cannot be recharged and the Electricity felt instantly by the patient at any time without cost. Can be applied to all parts of the body. Whole family can wear it. It Electrifies the blood and cures when all else fails. Money refunded if not found as above. BEWARE OF WORTHLESS so-called Electric, Galvanic or Magnetic Belts, Shields and Appliances that are being foisted on the public, as they possess no power and cannot be charged by the patient. IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE. Pains in the Back, Head, Hips or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, etc. Agents Wanted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC



CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over-sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies or excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD. HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price, $2 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C.O.D., to any address strictly private, by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, 216 Kearney st., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free ... will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office. FREE.

MANHOOD RESTORED

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

OREGON SHORT LINE

Through Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver and Omaha or Kansas City.

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST,

The Shortest Line to Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison, Omaha, Council Bluffs, etc., by nearly 500 miles, and the

Quickest by Nearly Two Days

Not via St. Paul and Minneapolis, but direct without change.

THE OREGON SHORT LINE

Runs Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers,

FREE OF CHARGE from Oregon and Washington points

TO THE EAST.

Not via St. Paul and Minneapolis, but direct.

Ask for your Tickets

Via the Oregon Short Line.

By so doing you will avoid change of cars.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS

Are hauled on first-class Passenger Trains exclusively.

Tickets on Sale to All Points at Lowest Rates.

Trains Leave Portland Daily at 1:30 P. M.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent, Ash st. wharf, Portland.

Maps, Time Tables, Guides, etc., mailed free to any address, upon application to R. CAMPBELL, General Agent, No. 1 Washington st., Portland.

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The New Steamer TELEPHONE, specially built for carrying passengers and fast freight, will leave Morrison st. Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 30 P. M.

On Sunday at 9 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives at Portland at 1:30 P. M.

Connections made at Kalama with Trains for the Sound. U. B. SCOTT, President C. T. Co.

E. A. SEELEY, Agent. Telephone No. 351

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO., C. BUREAU, President.

A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 9 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

On and after April 15 the STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street daily, except Sunday, for LaCamas, at 2 P. M. Leave LaCamas for Portland at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver either way, Fishers' and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

INSURANCE.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition) £275,000
Deposit in Oregon £10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co, OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up $220,160 00
Cash Assets 277,673 56

M. W. FECHHEIMER .... President
H. W. CORBETT .... Vice President
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PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland, JAMES S. REED, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon .... $200,000.

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

F. V. ANDREWS, General Insurance Agent, 9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co., NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Shipping and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

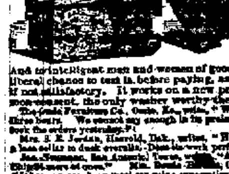
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd. Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarb. Soda; Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate; Block Tin; New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.

Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of O st.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE

MISSOURI STEAM Washer



And to intelligent men and women of good character will afford a liberal chance to test it, before paying, and return at my expense if not satisfactory. It works on a new principle, and is, by comparison, the only washer worthy the name.

This is no "penny-wiggle fire-crack," and no "penny-wiggle" agents are wanted, but men and women who amount to something, and want business, are invited to send for illustrated circular. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastilles. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR OVER SIX YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

Free TRIAL PACKAGE.

TREATMENT.
One Month $3.00
Two Months 5.00
Three Months 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

ASK FOR

BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 119 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast, VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points To The East VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

As this is the only line running through emigrant sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 1:30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12:30 P. M., fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G. daily 9:35 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 5:05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO. AT 10 A. M.			LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT.		
Columbia, Satur'y,	April	4	Oregon, Sunday,	April	5
State, Thursday	"	9	Columbia, Friday	"	10
Oregon, Tuesday	"	14	State, Wednesday	"	15
Columbia, Sunday	"	19	Oregon, Monday	"	20
State, Friday	"	24	Columbia, Saturday	"	25
Oregon, Wednesd'y	"	29	State, Thursday	"	30
Columbia, Monday,	May	4	Oregon, Tuesday	May	5

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily at 1:30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 12 M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for all points East.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul and Council Bluffs.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul and Council Bluffs without change.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or	7 AM	......	7 AM	......	7 AM	......
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM	......	......	6 AM	......	......

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE. Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whiteson.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M., Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 4 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JNO. J. BYRNE, G. P. & T. A.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R. And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:15 A. M.
Ashland	9:30 P. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

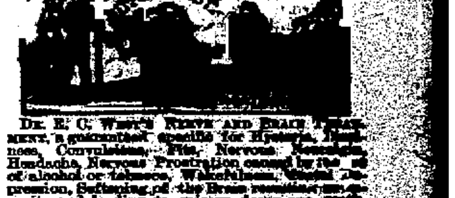
Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or. Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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Forty years at 37 Court Place, now at 322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky. Bet. Third and Fourth.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

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as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, ... Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhœa, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Vital Weakness and Prostration, from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder, for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

VARICOCELE Painless cure. Circular free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1[illegible] 1885

FIRE IN EAST PORTLAND

The Residence of William Underhill on Fifth Street between L and M Burned—Good Work of the Fire Department

About 12 30 this morning fire was discovered in the residence of Mr Wm Underhill, located on the east side of Fifth street, between L and M, East Portland. The discovery was made by William Hardick, nephew of Mrs Underhill, who slept in the back room up stairs, and who was awakened by the effect of the smoke. He rushed out and gave the alarm as soon as possible and the ringing of the fire bell almost immediately followed. The fire had evidently been smouldering some time previously, as by this time the streets for several blocks were dense with smoke. In fifteen minutes from the sounding of the alarm the engine was stationed on the corner of Fourth and L where connection was made with the hydrant. First one stream and then two were poured into the building, which by this time was blazing at the upper story and from the roof at the rear. The fire quickly spread to the front of the building through being confined in an attic or third story and preventing the reach of water. The department did excellent service, however, extinguishing the fire in about 40 minutes after they got to work. The building of course was gutted and the upper story almost destroyed, but the fire was got under control before making serious inroads into the lower story. The origin of the fire is mysterious. There were no signs of fire down stairs when the fire was discovered, and it is evident that it originated in the upper story and had been smouldering some time before discovered. No fire had been used in the house since about 7 o clock, and that was downstairs. The building was worth about $1,800, and Mr Underhill estimates the value of his furniture at $2000. A small portion of this was saved, but considerably damaged by breakage and water. Mr Underhill thinks he holds about $[illegible] 000 insurance, of which $2000 is on the furniture but an examination of the policies will be necessary to determine the exact amount. The rain falling at the time conspired to check the flames and prevent their spreading to adjacent buildings on either side. W M Hardick loses his bedding and clothing

ITEMS FROM THE DALLES

THE DALLES, April 1[illegible]

No rain has fallen here to speak of for about two months, and grain and other crops are suffering from the drought.

The winter social club gave the last of their series of parties at the K of P hall Friday evening. There was an unusually large attendance and was the most enjoyable party of the season.

For several days the high winds so general at this point during the spring have carried the dust and sand in clouds up the river and in and through houses and stores. Dalles people at this season have "lots of sand."

A lively runaway took place on the east end of Second street Monday afternoon. A team belonging to Goldendale became frightened at the depot and ran down town, tearing the wagon to pieces and creating a general excitement. Before they were stopped one of the horses broke a leg, and had to be killed

The trial of Joseph P Walker for shooting Thomas Gordon last October was begun in the state circuit Monday morning. Monday and Tuesday forenoons were consumed in securing a jury. The trial will probably consume most of the week, and in that case the remaining cases will have to be continued to the next term. The defendant, his wife, father and mother and two uncles occupy seats within the bar beside his attorneys

The railroad company has placed a walk along a portion of the Mill creek trestle upon which all up passenger trains are accustomed to stop. This has long been a dangerous place to persons unacquainted with the surroundings, and should have been fixed when the bridge was built. Already two or three persons have been killed or seriously injured by stepping off the cars at night and falling to the rocks below

PROBATE COURT

Several minor matters came before Judge Moreland in the probate department of the county court yesterday. In the matter of the estate of James W Roork, deceased, the court granted an order providing for the support of the family, by requiring the administrator to pay $50 a month to the widow for the support of herself and children. The Roork estate is not likely to be settled for some time. Considerable of the property claimed by his heirs is what is known as the old Yarnell estate, for which the state, previous to Roork's death, brought suit to escheat on the ground that it had been obtained from Yarnell at the time of the latter's death by fraud. Soon after Roork died a claimant of the Yarnell estate appeared by letter, in the person of a man who alleges that he is the old man's nephew. Of course this put a termination to the proceedings on the part of the state, at least until it can be ascertained whether this claimant is the rightful heir. The present administrators of the estate are Pleasant H Roork and Samuel G Keily

In the matter of the estate of Angus McDonald an order was issued authorizing the administrator to sell the personal property of the deceased.

A citation was issued in the matter of the estate of W W McGrohan, concerning the selling of real estate and the administrator also petitioned the court for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for the wife of the deceased, pending the settlement of the estate, claiming as a reason therefor that she is of unsound mind

THE STAGE

NEW MARKET THEATER.—The McKee Rankin company grows with favor in the eyes of Portland audiences, as in spite of the fact that it was a benefit night at the Casino, the New Market had the biggest house of the engagement. To-night is the last of "'49," as it will be taken off to make room for "The Danites" to-morrow night.

THE CASINO.—To-night will be the farewell performance of the fall and winter season, and the last appearance of Jeannie Winston, Arthur Bell and others. The Bohemian Girl will be given for the last time and will undoubtedly attract a large audience. On Friday night Bessie Louise King will take a benefit

THE TIVOLI.—"Hearts of Oak" is praised by all who have witnessed it at the Tivoli theater. It is well mounted and admirably acted by all the ladies and gentlemen appearing in the cast. Tears and laughter are constantly intermingled and a most enjoyable evening can be spent in witnessing this very attractive drama.

NO STRIKE ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

For some unaccountable reason false reports continue to circulate against the Canadian Pacific railroad, the latest being the following from your issue of this morning

NO STRIKE ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

VICTORIA, April 14.—Reports from the interior state that 800 employes of the Canadian Pacific railway have gone on a strike on account of not receiving their wages

This was the cause of a large number of men refusing to proceed to the road this morning. I telegraphed to M Onderdonk, asking if it was true. The following is his reply

YALE, April 15 [illegible]

[illegible] No strike whatever. Report utterly without foundation

A ONDERDONK

I have only to repeat that every man sent from this office is sure of work at fair wages, good accommodation and cash payments every month. R D P T T

PERSONAL

Judge Sawyer returned to San Francisco by the steamer last night.

T A Stephens has been admitted to practice in the U S circuit court.

General J S Brisbin will arrive here to-day on his way to consult with General Miles at Vancouver, as was announced recently in orders issued from headquarters.

J. M. Howe, manager of the New Market theater, goes to the sound this morning on business connected with playing the McKee-Rankin combination over that circuit.

EAST SIDE NOTES.

The planking of Sixteenth street from I to the Base Line road is completed.

Justice Coleman was again called upon Tuesday evening to unite two loving hearts, their possessors this time being Albert Bradway and Miss Minerva Jackson

The crystal wedding of Rev S P Wilson and wife was celebrated in an elegant manner at the M E church Tuesday evening. The church was handsomely decorated, a large number of friends were present, and many valuable and useful presents were made.

Dr. Henley's Celery

[illegible] and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor

THE CITY COUNCIL.

An Unusually Large Amount of Business Transacted

The Mayor Appoints a New Policeman and the Appointment is Confirmed—The City Treasurer Submits his Report Other Business

A regular meeting of the common council was held at the chambers last evening. Mayor Chapman in the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

COMMUNICATIONS

From his honor the mayor, appointing Henry Griffin a regular policeman. On motion the appointment was confirmed

PETITIONS, ETC

From A N Butler asking permission to erect a lamp in front of his place at No 2 [illegible] street at his own expense, granted

From S G Reed and others, asking that Second street, from Mill to Sheridan, be improved by macadamizing, referred to committee on streets

From C R Hoffman asking that the same street be improved by using gravel. Cordes moved that the petition be granted, as more than half of the property owners have signed the petition. After considerable discussion the prayer of the petitioner was granted

From school district No 1, asking that the sewer on Alder street be extended to center of block 111, granted

From Mrs [illegible] Figg asking a reduction of their [illegible] action

From J Loewengart, asking that a lot belonging to him sold for sewer tax, be returned to him upon payment of the actual taxes without costs, as the non payment of the tax was owing to a mistake, granted

From J A Watson asking that a warrant for $[illegible], withheld by the auditor from the payment for the Q street bridge, be delivered to him, as the bridge has been in use for five years and has proved satisfactory, referred to committee on judiciary and city attorney

From [illegible] and others, asking that the license for wash houses be reduced to $[illegible]. They state that business is very dull, times very bad for Chinese wash houses. The petitioners look like a [illegible] of the seat of war in [illegible], granted

From John M Breck, asking that lots 3 and 4, in block 173, be released from sale by chief of police for non payment of city taxes, as the taxes have been paid. A double assessment was erroneously made, granted

From James Frainey and others, asking that Fourteenth street be improved from Jefferson to Market, by macadamizing, laying sidewalks and crosswalks, and constructing box gutters, granted

From Henry Holtgrieve asking that an error in his assessment be corrected, referred to committee on ways and means

From W H Williams and others asking that Taylor street be improved from Tenth to Fourteenth by macadamizing, laying sidewalks and crosswalks and laying stone gutters at intersections, granted

From Ten Yick asking that the sum of $[illegible] taxes paid by mistake on erroneous assessment, be refunded, referred to committee on ways and means

From Thos Huntington and others, asking that Sixteenth street from G to I be improved, by grading, laying sidewalks, etc, referred to committee on streets

From Jeffery & Bays, asking that a clerical error in their assessment be corrected, referred to committee on ways and means

From Mrs Mary Rolff asking that an error in her assessment be corrected and $2000 indebtedness be allowed, referred to committee on ways and means

From C R Hoffman, asking for a correction in his assessment by the allowance of $[illegible]800 indebtedness, referred to committee on ways and means

From J M Drake and others asking that Meade street between First and Hood be improved by grading, laying sidewalks and crosswalks and constructing box gutters, referred to committee on streets

From James Frainey, asking that a balance of $1311 77 due him for improvement of Montgomery street be paid him out of the general fund, referred to judiciary committee and the city attorney

From Mrs Sarah Clark, asking that an error in her assessment be corrected, referred to committee on ways and means

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means, recommending that further consideration of the petition of Sutherland & Burnet for a reduction of assessment be indefinitely postponed, as it came too late, adopted

The same committee report in favor of granting the petition of R H Thompson and P Wasserman for a reduction of taxes, adopted.

From same committee, recommending that consideration of the petition of the Northwestern Car Company be indefinitely postponed, as it came too late, adopted

From the committee on streets, recommending that consideration of the proposed improvement of Sherlock avenue be indefinitely postponed on account of the great cost of the work, adopted

From the committee on health and police, recommending passage of ordinance fixing liquor license at $400, adopted.

From the city attorney in regard to the assessment against property owned by William Young for the improvement of Second street, recommending that the city accept the amount tendered by Mr Young, adopted

From the city surveyor in regard to the proposed extension of D street, referred to committee on ways and means.

The city treasurer submitted a report for the last quarter which was referred to the committee on ways and means. Following is a summary of the report

ACCOUNTS	Balances Dec 31 1884	Rcts from Jan 1 to March 31	War paid Jan 1 to March 31	Balances March 31 1885
St imp	[illegible]	11 7[illegible]	[illegible] 1 47	[illegible]
St extn	[illegible]	8 0[illegible] 40	10 7[illegible]	[illegible]
St sewers	15 07	[illegible] 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int fund	[illegible] 00	5 000 00		[illegible] 00
P k fund	[illegible] 00		196 00	[illegible] 00
R R fund	[illegible]			[illegible] 12
St clg fnd	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 218 [illegible]	[illegible] 58
Wilmt R	[illegible]	12 0[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]
St lamp	7 089 34	[illegible]	2 12[illegible] 54	14 [illegible]
Fire d pt	[illegible]	48 [illegible]	[illegible]	37 [illegible] 14
Police	7 2[illegible] 26	18 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
General	2 2[illegible]	22 [illegible]	[illegible] 14	7 [illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]			[illegible] 17
Totals	$[illegible] 64	$150 [illegible]	$[illegible]	$118 [illegible]

A remonstrance against the proposed change of grade in Woods street was reported back by the committee on streets with a recommendation that further action in the matter be indefinitely postponed, adopted

From the committee on health and police, recommending that the auditor draw warrants on the police fund for the payment of witness fees in city cases, adopted

From the judiciary committee and city attorney in regard to obstructions in Main street. The committee report that they have found a plat on record in which the land in dispute is dedicated to the city, and they are of the opinion that said land is a part of Main street, and that the city has a right to cause the obstructions to be removed and to open and improve the street, referred back to the committee

CLAIMS

The following claims against the city were ordered paid

Oregon [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 20
J J [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm [illegible]	3 00	J B M[illegible]	[illegible] 00
[illegible] Spicer	15 [illegible]	Chase & Niles	[illegible] 00
Lambertson & Co	[illegible] 00	S A Nappach	[illegible]
Wm Wooden	42 00	Thompson [illegible]	[illegible]
Bennett's [illegible]	50 [illegible]	Hart & Co	[illegible] 50
Standard	[illegible] 04	S Holden	[illegible]
W B Ayer & Co	10 [illegible]	Pay roll dredger	[illegible]
Williams & El[illegible]		S Willcox	[illegible]
liot	7 00	A McKenzie	[illegible]
J [illegible]	20 00	John Barrett	[illegible] 40
Swope & Taylor	13 00	Smith Bros [illegible]	
D C McKercher	[illegible]	Watson	[illegible] 50
C H [illegible] & Co	[illegible]	Columbia Works	[illegible]
C [illegible]	15 00	Brigham & Weeks	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 00	D C Hoyt	[illegible]
C [illegible]	8 00	[illegible] Hass	[illegible]

NEW ORDINANCES

To regulate the time and manner of letting contracts for street work and accepting the same when completed. Read twice and referred to committee on streets.

Amending the ordinance in regard to improving the plazas, and authorizing the expenditure of $600 for work. Read twice

Declaring the probable cost of improving North Front street from F to N streets and making appropriation therefor. Passed

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of D street. Read twice and referred to the committee on streets.

Declaring the probable cost of improving Fifteenth street from Mill to Columbia and making appropriation therefor. Passed

Providing for the time and manner of improving Taylor street from Tenth to Fourteenth Read twice.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Porter street from South First to the center line of Hood, passed.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Fourteenth street from Jefferson to Market, read twice.

Declaring the probable cost of improving North Sixteenth street from L to V, and making appropriation therefor, read twice.

Changing and establishing the grade of Grant street west of South Sixth, read twice

Changing and establishing the grade of Meade street, read twice

To repeal ordinance 4025, authorizing the employment of additional help in the city [illegible] office, read twice and referred to the committee on streets and public property

Fixing the salary of the city officials and regulating the number of deputies and their compensation as follows: Chief of police $2100 per year, auditor, $2100, superintendent of streets, $1500, city surveyor, $1500, assistant auditor, $1200; the city surveyor to be allowed [illegible] chainmen or axemen at $[illegible]0 per year, salaries to be paid monthly. Referred to the committee on finance and police

ENGROSSED ORDINANCE

[illegible] license bankers and insurance brokers. Amended to make the license for bankers $[illegible], and for insurance brokers $1[illegible]0, referred to committee on health and police

To amend the ordinance licensing barrooms and drinking shops making the license $[illegible] per year. There was quite an animated discussion over the matter owing to the amendment providing that the penalty incurred under the old ordinance shall be affected by the passage of this ordinance, having been mislaid. It was hunted up and read and finally the ordinance as amended was passed by a vote of five to [illegible]

RESOLUTIONS

Requiring [illegible] to keep their lamps burning from twilight to daylight, adopted

Directing the police to pay particular attention to empty buildings and prevent destruction of property, adopted

Authorizing the auditor to issue warrants for the collection of delinquent street improvements

Authorizing the auditor to draw a warrant on the general fund out of the appropriation for the improvement of streets in front of public property for the sum of $[illegible] for the payment of assessment against public blocks Nos [illegible] and [illegible] for the improvement of Jefferson street

Declaring the sales of certain property by chief of police void and ordering it to be resold

On motion of Sears the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the petition in regard to sprinkling the residence streets of the city. The matter was discussed in all its bearings and it was at last concluded that the petition was too premature and that the committee had better take a recess till the second meeting of the council in May. So the committee rose and reported the progress made and then the council adjourned as the clock was striking eleven

THE EAST SIDE

DR. McCOY BOUND OVER

The libel case against Dr McCoy was resumed in Justice Coleman's court yesterday morning by the arguments of counsel. The proceedings were preceded by a lively tiff between Mr Jones, informant's attorney and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Burney caused through the mysterious disappearance of the affidavit which had formed the basis of the alleged libelous letter written by the defendant. Upon inquiry by Mr Jones the court informed him the document had not been left in his possession, and he then turned a suspicious look at Mr Burney and inquired if it was not in his possession. The latter indignantly replied in the negative, having, it appears, answered the same question previously, stated that the last time he saw it it was in his (Jones) hands, and added in a vehement manner that if he intended to insinuate he had purloined the paper he was an infamous liar. The consternation which followed can be better imagined than described. Mr Jones did not deign to reply in kind and asked the protection of the court, order was restored and the case proceeded. The matter was revived, however, during the argument of Mr Taylor for the defense. He also called for the affidavit, but the court not being able to accommodate him, he accused Mr Jones of having it. This the latter denied indignantly, and Taylor rejoined suspiciously that the last time he saw it it was in his hands. This breeze also passed off safely, and arguments were continued till their close without further trouble. At their conclusion Prosecuting Attorney Burney moved for the dismissal of the case, on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence to verify the charge. The court, however, thought otherwise and held the defendant to answer before the grand jury, fixing his bonds at $500, which were furnished

ASSAULTED HIS MOTHER

A W Mondy and wife and W S Holmes and wife reside together on the corner of Eleventh and Asylum streets in Stephens addition, and Holmes is a son of Mrs Mondy by a former husband, and family broils have been common of late through Mrs Mondy suspecting the constancy of her husband and Mrs Holmes. The trouble came to a crisis day before yesterday, when Mrs Mondy ordered her daughter-in-law from the house with remarks which reflected against her chastity. The son resented this by assaulting his mother, and was assisted in the attack by his wife and Mr Mondy. The consequence was that Mrs Mondy was badly used and came out of the melee bearing evidence of the fact in bruises about her face and body. She thereupon entered complaint in Justice Simpson's court, accusing the trio of assault and battery. Upon arraignment, the son pleaded guilty and was fined $40 and costs and was committed to jail in default. Mrs Holmes and Mr Mondy pleaded not guilty, and trial was deferred to procure witnesses. The complainant, however, subsequently withdrew the charges as against them, and the cases were dismissed upon her paying the costs

BATHING HOUSE, ETC

A new and worthy enterprise has been started in East Portland, consisting of the establishment of facilities for bathing in the Willamette river and also for exercises in connection therewith. For the purpose stated 180 feet of land running to the wharf line have been leased at the river front immediately south of G street, and the erection of bathhouses has already been commenced. The building is 15x40 feet, which will be divided into sixteen dressing-rooms, and on the south end is adjoined a building thirty feet square, to be divided for business office, refreshment stand and barber shop. The building is situated so as to escape ordinary high water, being twenty feet above low water mark. East of the building there will be a gymnasium, occupying a space of 50x30 feet, and a bowling alley will run under and beyond the building ninety feet in length. There will also be facilities for lawn tennis, croquet and probably lacrosse. The enterprise is intended for the accommodation of both sexes, and will be in running order by the time the weather settles. I H Knowles is the manager

WHAT THE CHILDREN SAY

The following is the substance of an informal report of a superintendent of schools, showing the living impress a teacher makes on the children under his charge. There were 450 boys and girls under one head teacher, who is a zealous believer in total abstinence. Part of the examination was to test the writing, spelling and composition of the upper part of the school, and for this an essay was given. The subject was the reasons for total abstinence by those who believed in it, the reasons for drinking alcoholic liquors by the others. On looking over these papers at home, the superintendent says: "In the first place there were 90 per cent on the side of total abstinence. In the next, the answers were most striking and suggestive. One wrote: 'Because my mother took me to the temperance hall to hear a lecture on alcohol, what it is and does.' Another: 'I belong to a temperance society because my father is a drunkard.' Another: 'I have never drunk any strong drink, because I never wanted any.' Again: 'We want all our money at home for food and clothes and rent, and can't afford to spend any on drink, and spirits and malt liquors lead to men beating their wives and starving their children.' Again: 'Strong drink takes away your senses.' Another: 'The more you drink the more you want to,' and another, 'I know some folks that drink and they are always getting into rows and into debt.'" The answers of those on the opposite side were not less suggestive. There was an apologetic tone about them. One confessed drunkenness was a dreadful thing, but the writer was determined never to take "more liquor than was good for him." Another thought that "people ought to do as they liked." Another wrote that he had been a total abstainer, but it did not agree with him. Perhaps the most striking contrast in the two sets of answers was the abundance of reasons given by the total abstainers and the paucity of those advanced for moderation. The superintendent adds: "I could not help thinking that if I had a neutral audience before which to read the arguments on both sides, the total abstainers would have won the day in the absence of preconceived notions and old habits. And this thought suggested not only the awful responsibilities of parents, but the immense opportunities for good possessed by teachers, especially when they are armed" (as they are in several states, including Oregon) "with the necessity of teaching, from scientific principles, the injurious effects of strong drink. They will be the most potent factors in bringing about a more healthy opinion in the little ones"—and let me add in the public sentiment that will both make and keep the laws of the future. L. A. NASH.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE has proved its efficacy by a test of three [illegible]

RUSSIA'S NAVY AND ARMY.

With England Must Cope with by Sea and Land

A [illegible] of Ironclads Formidable in Name if Not in [illegible] Russia's Reluctance to Do Battle on the High Seas

Russia's navy consists of three divisions. These divisions are a necessity of her geographical position, one of the most peculiar ever [illegible] in history. Fractional Fleets of war vessels [illegible] to her immediate coasts [illegible] the [illegible] by the narrow passages [illegible] which her vessels [illegible] pass and which [illegible]. In fact Russia's navy is [illegible] to two great [illegible] seas having [illegible]. The Baltic is [illegible], of which Denmark [illegible] the Black sea is [illegible], of which [illegible] keep[illegible]. Any naval power [illegible] which seeks to meet the Russians on sea must go to find them. Whether they will find them or not is another question. In the last war the Baltic fleet [illegible] sheltered itself behind the fortifications of Cronstadt and no [illegible] was sufficient to [illegible] out to interview [illegible] English men of war which were well in sight for months. It was a decided case of [illegible]. The fortifications of Cronstadt were beyond doubt [illegible] naval attacks of that time and [illegible] contented themselves with looking at it. The Russian Baltic fleet was safe from assault and the Grand Duke of Constantine, the [illegible] never yearned for glory [illegible] enough to seek it by trying to break [illegible] with the French and English. Neither French, English, nor Russian [illegible] covered themselves with glory, and but for [illegible] of the Hecla and Driver [illegible] small ships of the British fleet, scarce a laurel was gained on any side

In the Black sea, after the Russians destroyed the Turkish fleet in Sinope bay, they retired to Sebastopol, and were either sunk, to obstruct the harbor, or burned at the time of the capture of the fortress. No one of them ventured outside the harbor to greet the invaders and no one ship of the allies could or did get in to carry an invitation. By means of torpedoes the Russians, in the last war with Turkey, managed to destroy several Turkish ships, but no naval battle, as the term is understood, has been fought by Russia for many years. It is possible, however, that the Baltic and Black seas both hold vessels capable of meeting the English ships to-day, and as ironclads are now the generally accepted strength of the navy, it will be of interest to see just what strength Russia has in these modern marine monsters

In the Baltic fleet there are ten sea going ironclads, eight of which are afloat and two building. The biggest is the Peter the Great, built of iron in 187[illegible], of 9[illegible] tons displacement, [illegible]-inch armor plate, and which carries four [illegible]-ton guns, has twin screws, is of 8[illegible] horse power and calculated for a speed of thirteen knots. The Admiral Nakhimoff, steel, 79[illegible] tons, 10-inch compound armor, with four 15-ton and ten [illegible]-ton guns 8000 horse power and gauged for sixteen knots. The Moskwa, not yet built, does not materially differ in construction or armament. The Admiral Arkass, a steel ship with from six to twelve inches of compound armor, and the Dmitri Donskoi, of the same class and build, each carry two 9½ ton and fourteen 4-ton guns, the Vladimir Monomach and Minin are nearly alike in build, 5740 tons, [illegible]-inch armor, two 9½ ton and twelve 4-ton guns each, and the General-Admiral and Herzog Edinburgski, the former of which, with [illegible]-inch armor, carries four 9½ ton and two 4-ton guns and the latter ten [illegible]-ton guns. A new ship to be launched next year is of [illegible] pattern, designed and armed like the celebrated Sachsen of the German fleet. In all, there are eight serviceable ironclads in the [illegible] Baltic fleet

The ironclads before noted are classed as effective. Russia possesses about twenty seven ironclads of an obsolete type. It is purely conjectural how useful these are. The Greig, [illegible], Spiridoff, Tchitchagoff are iron turret ships built from 1863 to 1868 [illegible] inches of armor. Four others, whose names any one might spell if they saw them in print, but none could read, of iron and wooden armored type. Of coast defense monitors in the Baltic Russia possesses thirteen, none of which, it is said, can swim out of smooth water. The names would look pretty but unintelligible to the naked eye

These are also from [illegible] to [illegible] inch armored. Though the above "obsolete" ships are not of the first line, it should not be forgotten that many of them are good ships, and would be likely to do effective war service, thus adding twenty-three iron armored vessel to the ten already given

In the Black sea there are, or will be, four first class ironclads, the best of which, the Katharina II, is to be launched in 1887. She is to be of iron and steel, 10,1[illegible] tons displacement, [illegible] inches of armor, and will carry six [illegible]-ton and seven 4-ton guns. The Sinope, Tchesme and Alexander II, all of which are on the stocks, are smaller ships, with 18 inches of armor and the same armament. [illegible] two circular ironclads are classed as among the obsolete, the Novgorod and the Popoff. These were considered egregious failures, and in this case there is no reason to doubt that they are utterly useless. Two river gunboats, captured from the Turks, are also numbered in the ironclad Black sea fleet. Of unarmored ships Russia possesses in the Baltic twenty-one cruisers, fourteen gun vessels and one torpedo cruiser—thirty-six vessels. In the Black sea, one cruiser, eight of the volunteer fleet built by the Moscow subscription, and eight auxiliary cruisers, making twelve in all. No certain information is obtainable, however, about the Black sea flotilla. The numbers given above are the best attainable, but the naval bureau at St Petersburg can best tell the real strength, and rumors have been heard of war vessels floating the Black sea which are a match for the best ships of the best navy. They have not yet appeared before the world; they may not exist, but there is little doubt that the Black sea fleet, as given above, does not comprise the whole of the Russian naval strength in the Euxine

There is also a Russian naval station on the northern Pacific coast, at Nicholaevsk. The place is well fortified, has dockyards, for the repair and refitting of ships, but no construction is carried on at that place

In the Caspian sea there are a number of ships, all of wood, but as these are even more out of the way than the Black sea vessels their strength or weakness is a matter of little interest

The Russian army is recruited by levy on all men who have completed their twenty first year and are not physically unfit, and no substitutes can be provided. The period of service is fifteen years, six with the colors and nine in the reserve. The latter are only called on in case of war, except for drill purposes, and then only near their homes. The educated classes are freed from conscription only by the alternative of voluntary enrollment. Young men of this class are permitted to enter at 17 years of age, and after a short term of service may pass an examination and either go to the reserve or, by a stricter examination, qualify as officers

The well known Cossack regiments are, however, recruited under different conditions, their enlistment is by terms of treaties made with their chiefs. It is found in practice that a levy in Russia of two on every 500 males produces 90,000 to 100,000 men. The Russian army on a recent computation contained 1,213,259 officers and men. Add 120,000 Cossacks to this, and the total force on a peace footing is given. The peculiar military systems of Finland and of the Cossacks deserve more than a passing notice. Finland provides a certain number of men graded according to districts. The districts pay the soldiers, while the state government supplies their material wants. The Cossacks of the Don, the most important, are liable to service from 15 to 60 years of age, and no substitutes are permitted. The Cossacks are a race of free men, neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has ever existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting grounds and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the government, but in lieu of that they are bound to perform military service, which, under various conditions, they do until their [illegible]th year. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe and arm himself at his own expense, and keep his horse. If he serves beyond the frontiers of his own country he receives rations of food and forage and a small amount of pay. Instead of imposing taxes on them the Russian government pays the Cossacks an annual tribute and distributes grants among the widows and orphans of those who fall in battle

Deep Sea Fishing off Shoalwater Bay

Oysterville Journal

Line fishing on the Pacific coast being rather a novelty to the readers of the *Journal*, the writer having just returned from the fishing grounds, is willing to contribute his experience. A party of gentlemen from Willapa and vicinity chartered the tug South Bend for one day's fishing off Shoalwater bay bar. After procuring cod lines and hooks at South Bend, we proceeded across the bar and cast our lines three miles off Farewell buoy, in twenty five fathoms of water. We had about eight lines, and in two hours we caught 17 fish, using clams for bait. The fish are known off the Sound as "gruper," the black and red variety—the red being the larger, with larger eyes, supposed to inhabit deeper water. Halibut and cod have been caught fifteen miles further out at sea. Lots of sport is in store for the summer tourists, who spend their summers on the beach, in deep sea fishing, as the bar is not at all dangerous at times in the summer season

THE GRAND ARMY

Proceedings of the Department Encampment in Session at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, April 1[illegible].—The [illegible] encampment of the Grand Army [illegible] about fifty members being present. This afternoon the report of Department Commander Morrow was read and [illegible]. The financial condition of the department [illegible] and an increase in membership [illegible]

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Grant. We deeply sympathize with [illegible] your affliction. May the [illegible] grateful [illegible] esteem and affection of all old soldiers."

A M Brooks [illegible] was elected commander, C H Stone of Tacoma, S V C, [illegible] Miller of Colfax, J V C, [illegible] Randolph Smith, medical director, N F Bolton, chaplain. [illegible], Poel, Holton, Miller and [illegible], council of administration. [illegible] of Vancouver and Professor O B Johnson of Seattle, were elected [illegible] to the national encampment. Walla Walla is the next place of meeting

A CAMP FIRE

In the evening a camp fire was held at Marsh's hall, General Nelson A Miles presiding. Addresses were made by Hon A O Marsh, Capt Smith, General T R Tannatt of Walla Walla, Richard Osborn, Esq, of Seattle, Captain White of Tacoma, J H Lamb, department commander department of Oregon, Governor Watson C Squire of Olympia. Miss Maggie Fuggy sang a solo, and all joined in singing patriotic songs.

Supper was served by Ellsworth Post to the members of the Grand Army and their invited guests and the evening closed with dancing

LIST OF DELEGATES

Following is a list of delegates and past post commanders ranking as colonels who were present at the encampment

Stevens Post No 1, Seattle—Post commanders, A M Brooks, W G Latimer, J B Kinnear, Frank Scudell, W F Wilson, Richard Osborn, Geo Bedell, Geo W [illegible]ablitts, ex-department commanders, Fred W Sparling and Geo D Hill

Ellsworth Post No 2, Vancouver—Post commander D B Baker; past post commanders John W [illegible] from R W Downing, John D Geoghegan, R W Davis; delegate, C F West.

Abraham Lincoln Post No 4, Walla Walla—General T R Tannatt, post commander; delegates, W C Ellsworth, [illegible] John Crane, H O Simmons

Geo H Thomas Post No 5, Olympia—Governor Squire and W H Roberts were the only delegates from this post

Custer Post, No 6, Tacoma—Fred F Taylor, post commander; C H Stone Jr, vice department commander; F R Marcum, Sena Rhodes, James Barlow, W O Robb

Phil Kearney Post, No 7, Winlock—T R Mitchell and I B Johnson

Meade Post No 9, Yakima—J M Holton

McPherson Post, Kalama—E Wingert.

Garfield Post No 13, Montesano—Gen Wm Peel

John H Hensley Post No 16, La Center—F K Gaither and Thos. Ottwell

Nathaniel Lyon Post No 19, Colfax—G A Miller

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON

Sprague claims the largest brewery in the territory

A large number of Tennesseeans are coming into Chehalis county this season to locate

A newspaper is to be started at Ritzville soon by George Bankenship, a well known printer

The residence of Sol Cross on the Touchet mountains near Dayton, was burned last week. Loss $2,[illegible]; insurance $1,500

Work on the Cascade tunnel has not progressed as rapidly as expected, on account of the scarcity of hands

James A Perkins received all but seventeen of the 247 votes cast for mayor of Colfax. It is his third term. Sixty three women voted

The insurance companies settled their losses by the burning of the Dayton woolen mills by the payment of $17,[illegible] of the $2[illegible],000 insurance

Work on the lower level of the Humming Bird lode in the Peshastin district, has been prosecuted during the winter and has developed some sulphurets ore that carries $40 in free gold to the ton, and the ore seam averages four feet in width as far as worked. This is the deepest ore vein that has been struck in the Peshastin district. It is expected that this mine, if properly worked, will pay handsomely this summer. In some of the mines on this coast large pay has been taken from ore chutes that only ran from $5 to $8 per ton.—*Ellensburg Localizer*

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of the territory by the Cascade Coal and Lumber railroad company with the principal office at Goldendale, whose object is to build, equip and run a narrow gauge railroad and to locate coal veins and to open and work the same. The franchise for the railroad is as follows: To commence at a point at or near the mouth of White Salmon river where the same empties into the Columbia river, thence running up the White Salmon to a point at or near the head of that river, thence through the Klickitat pass in the Cascade mountains, running in a westerly direction on the most practicable route down the Lewis river to intersect the Columbia river at or near the mouth of Lewis river. The incorporators are J B Landrum, W B Chatfield, W H Mahan and W F Chatfield

OREGON

The O R & N Company have eighteen carpenters at work on the machine shops now being built at La Grande

A movement has been started at Pendleton to organize an immigration society. Lehman Blum, J H Raley, J P Wager and R [illegible] Slater are to arrange for a mass meeting on the 17th of April.

R S Elliott, of Salem, while returning from Jordan valley, Linn county, last week, saw an eagle pounce upon a lamb in a pasture by the roadside. Being armed with a rifle, he approached as near as he could and fired. The bird fell dead just as it was rising from the earth with the lamb in its talons. It was a grey eagle of most extraordinary size, measuring ten feet and one inch from tip to tip of wings

IDAHO.

The Murray *Sun* learns that the clean up of Missoula gulch on Saturday last amounted to 117 ounces, which reduced to coin at $17 an ounce, would amount to $1989, one of the best yields that has been obtained in this camp for the number of men employed and the area washed. The product was from a week's work, ground sluicing and hydraulicing, and shows what our side gulches are capable of doing if properly handled, and with the requisite amount of water. The above yield will probably be increased as progress is made up the gulch where the ground prospects better and where the fall is greater

MONTANA

The First National bank of Helena is receiving several thousand dollars' worth of dust from the Coeur d'Alene mines every week

Two suicides were attempted in Deer Lodge county this week. One occurred on Peterson creek, the unfortunate being John C Summers, who killed himself by taking morphine. The other was an unsuccessful attempt to kill herself with a revolver by Mrs Fannie Wilkinson, of Granite Mountain

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MR. HOLLADAY desires his clients in Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho to address Holton House for [illegible] days when he will return to Washington

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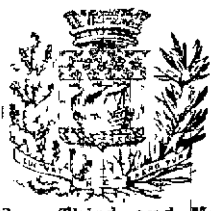

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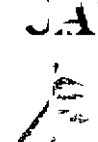

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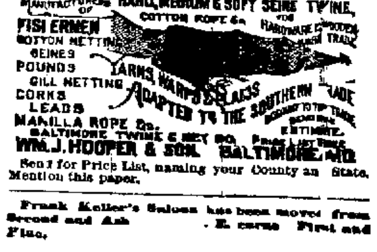

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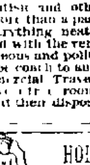

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